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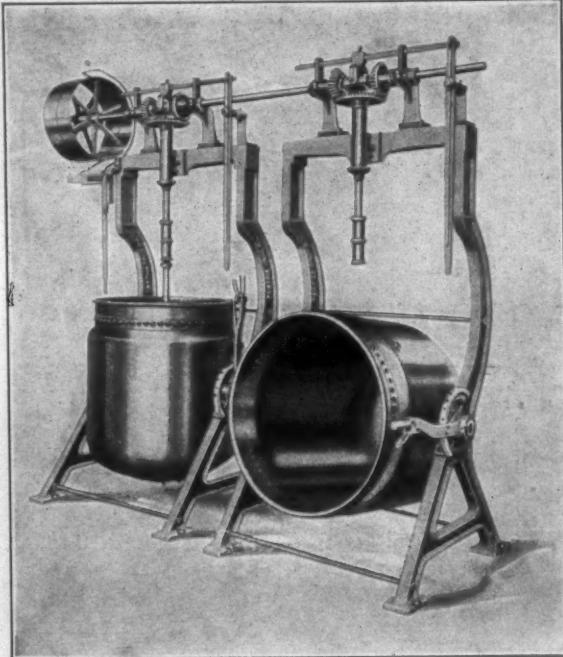
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 37

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 28, 1929

No. 13

FOR THOROUGH MIXING



200-Gallon Color Kettle with Single Agitator

WHETHER you are mixing colors for dyeing, starches or thickenings for printing; sizes, starches or gums for the finishing processes . . . we have Kettles which are adapted for your needs from *one gallon to four hundred gallon capacity*.

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We have illustrations of Color Kettles of various capacities and types which we shall be pleased to send you.

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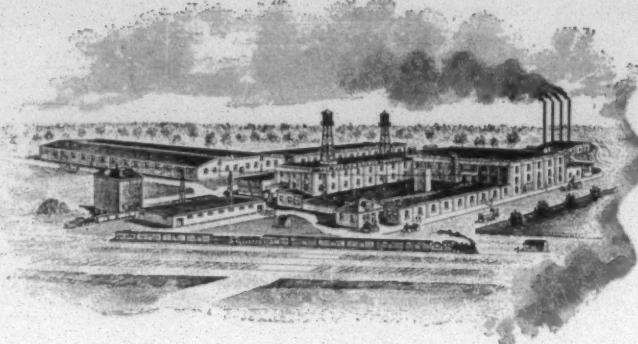
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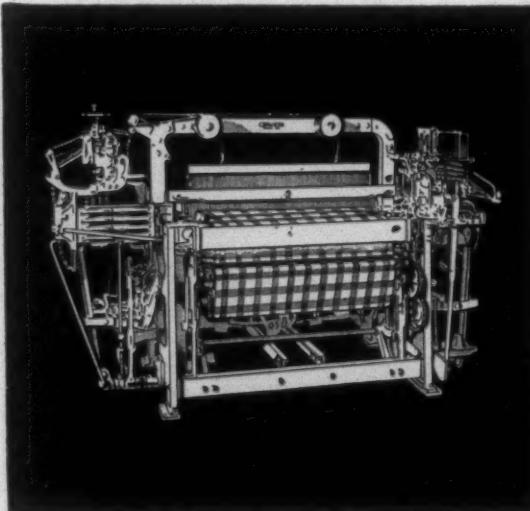
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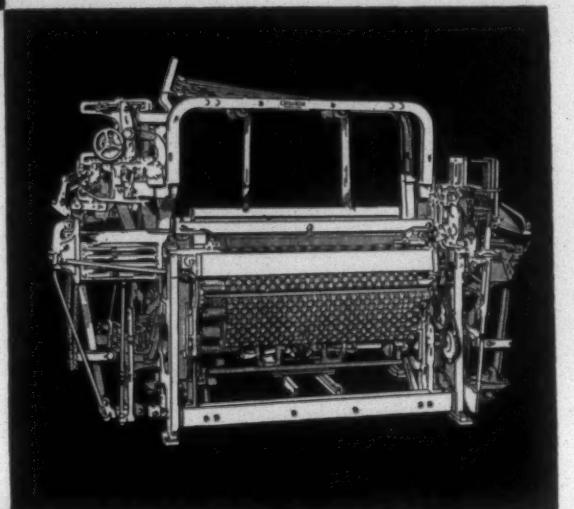




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Coupled with our own accurate mill research, a boss weaver in one of the large cotton mills says: "I believe that a weaver can take care of 40% more of these looms than he could older types." (Accurate percentage shows 50% or more.)

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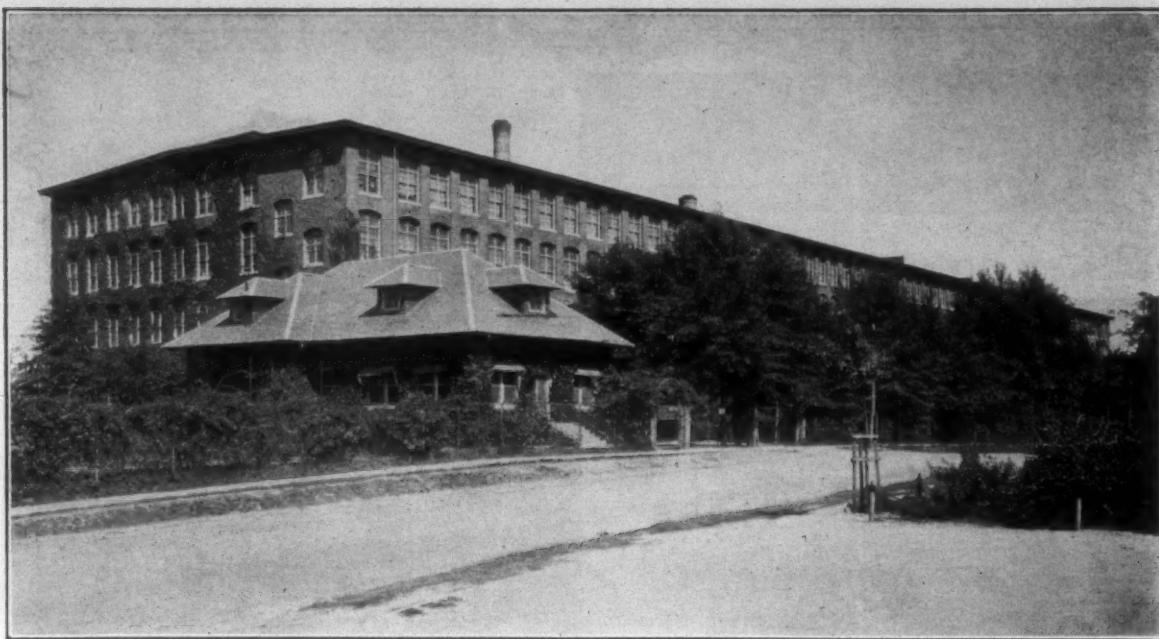
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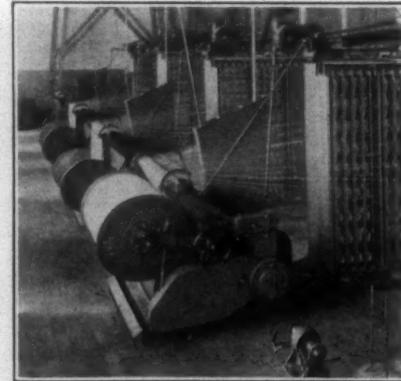
"EVERY KNOT A WEAVER'S KNOT"



MONARCH MILLS

*Emslie Nicholson, Treasurer
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UNION, SOUTH CAROLINA



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If you are a textile executive and wish further information on an up-to-date commission yarn dyeing service, send for our de luxe book, "The Franklin Process—Its Contribution to the Textile Industry."



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A GEORGIA MILL producing about 50,000 pounds of yarn a week spinning 7's, 8's, 9's and 10's, installed a modern humidifying equipment. As they averaged a 15% loss from cotton opened to yarn spun, approximately 58,800 pounds of cotton were put into work.

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One man, devoting half of his time to the humidifying equipment, equals \$450.00 spent for maintenance. The humidifying equipment cost \$5,000.00. Allowing 10% for repairs and depreciation (a generous amount), would be \$500.00. This results in a new profit per year on the humidifying equipment of \$11,772.00 - \$950.00 = \$10,822.00.

And besides the foregoing, there were many other savings and improvements due to the installation of humidifying equipment, including reduction in invisible waste, increased breaking strength of yarn, more healthful working conditions for employees, etc. all resulting in increased production.

If you have troubles in the roving, the spinning, the weaving, or any other process in your mill let an Amco air doctor locate them. Or, write us to tell you of other cases where AMCO humidifying equipment saves time and money and betters working conditions.

This newly designed Amco Humidity Control automatically regulates and controls humidity in Textile and other mills without using wet or dry bulb actuated devices.

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 28, 1929

No. 13

Nation-Wide Research as Factor in Consumer Acceptance *

By Ephraim Freedman, Purchasing Agent, R. H. Macy & Co.

WHEN I accepted the invitation to address you, I felt I had a message for the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, not from R. H. Macy & Co., as retailing distributors but rather, as purchasing agents for the consumer.

As purchasing agents for the consumer, we long ago recognized the need for nation-wide research as a factor in building up consumer acceptance of merchandise. This, it may be well at this time to define as that degree of satisfaction afforded by the appearance and performance of the article purchased, which will urge the consumer to readily purchase a similar article should occasion demand.

We find it necessary to:

1. Analyze and compare offerings of manufacturers, to obtain facts as to content and to determine best value. 2. Conduct tests for the purpose of ascertaining performance and durability. 3. Test materials returned by customers for adjustment. 4. Gather and classify information for the purpose of drawing up specifications for the standardization of merchandise.

It is interesting to note that marked improvement is to be seen in the quality of cotton goods now obtainable as compared to that examined two years ago. There are, however, a number of conditions which, thoroughly investigated and properly made use of, should prove of great value to the consumer and, at the same time, provide a greater outlet for your merchandise. I have particular reference to the initiation, or more active prosecution, of existing investigations of:

1. The construction of materials. 2. The washability of fabrics. 3. Crocking of dyestuffs. 4. Shrinkage. 5. Waterproofing of fabrics, garments and other articles. 6. Cotton yarns used in the manufacture of hosiery. 7. Proper nomenclature for cotton fabrics. 8. Labeling of finished rather than cut size of sheets and pillow cases. 9. Use of cotton and cotton linters in articles of bedding. 10. Development of cotton yarns for umbrella materials. 11. Use of finer yarns in construction. 12. And above all, the creation of minimum standards which should be incorporated in the specifications for merchandise.

There is a growing demand for cotton goods of better construction. Debasing of materials by reducing the filling or picks is to be frowned upon, for not alone does it introduce unfair competition, but of even greater importance it results in the production of inferior fabrics which do not measure up to the consumer's requirements of strength and durability. Imagine, if you will, a nurse-maid's uniform made of poplin or

broadcloth. Imagine this same uniform being tugged at, and pulled by one or more youngsters, and note the slipping of the warp threads as a result. Note the same slippage taking place in some of the poplins used in nightgowns and numerous other articles.

The washability of cotton does not present the problem it did two years ago. Considerable work is yet to be done especially in the manufacture and dyeing of articles such as men's pajamas, bindings, bedspreads, spool thread, etc.

A few weeks ago a customer returned a bedspread saying it was not washable. She claimed it had faded considerably after having been washed in lukewarm water with one of the neutral soaps.

We took a new bedspread of like design from stock and upon simulating the washing procedure described by the customer, obtained similar results. We thereupon reported that the bedspread was not washable by our Method "C" which is the mildest washing test recognized by Macy's.

Late one Friday afternoon, one of our buyers informed me that an irate manufacturer was without, waiting to see me and to chop my head off. Did I feel equal to the task of meeting him?

The vendor upon being invited in, delivered himself of the information which to the best of my recollection is that he did not come to argue with me—that his bedspreads were made in one of the finest plants, dyed in the most approved manner, with the best of dyestuffs, and under the most careful supervision. These bedspreads were kier-boiled and, since they did not lose color there, not even boiling would cause a loss of color in his product unless a bleach was used.

I informed him that I was extremely happy to say that we could meet upon common ground, for I had no argument to offer against his statements—that they impressed me as coming from a gentleman, in good faith, and with all the sincerity and conviction which only good faith could create.

I informed him, however, that we could only judge merchandise by consumer acceptance or consumer acceptance tests, and that our tests proved to our satisfactions that his merchandise was not washable.

He demanded a repetition of the test, to be conducted in his presence, upon a new bedspread just taken from stock.

The test was started, with neutral soap, at wrist temperature, whereupon he remarked, "I say it can be boiled. Boil it."

To be brief, we complied with his request by boiling another. The results of both tests completely disheartened him. He asked permission to take the washed samples and the remains of the spread to the mills.

*Address before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

I haven't yet learned who was at fault, but I feel that if the manufacturer had tacked this problem from the consumer point of view, this would not have occurred.

The crocking or transferring of color presents another one of the many problems. Particularly is this true with materials used for swings, hammocks and umbrellas. People do not enjoy looking like zebras or leopards after arising from lawn swings or camp chairs, nor are pleasant thoughts aroused when one views a stained garment because a wet umbrella was held too closely.

The shrinkage of material also requires further study. Here, however, I should judge the remedy is in sight if manufacturers will see that their goods are not stretched after coming from the dye or finishing bath.

The enthusiasm for shower-proof coats is frequently damped when they fail to protect one against rain. The cause of failure is faulty construction or insufficient waterproofing. The result is a falling off in demand for a type of garment that everyone should possess.

We recently completed an extensive investigation of hosiery in an endeavor to ascertain the reason for their mediocre wearing properties. We learned something about the cotton yarns used. Much improvement can undoubtedly be made in this direction.

Materials are today being offered for sale under names not properly descriptive of them. Many a piece of poplin or chambray is masquerading under the name of broadcloth because of the demand for the latter—and single ply materials are frequently sold as two by one or two by two ply.

The average housewife and more especially the newlywed does not know in spite of the extremely small type appearing on the label that the dimensions of a bedsheet represent the size of the sheet before it is hemmed. The bed is measured, the sheets are purchased, they seem a little shorter than one could expect but nevertheless they are kept. But, after they return from the laundry they have just shrunk sufficiently to cause a domestic upheaval.

The demand for color in ladies' umbrellas has apparently caused a decrease in the use of all-cotton umbrellas. When one considers the relatively longer life enjoyed by cotton, it seems a pity that fine yarns properly mercerized and suitably dyed are not constructed into materials of pleasing pattern and design for umbrellas of stylish appearance and durability. Longer staple fibre is required. Finer yarns are demanded and cloth of finer and better construction should be the order of the day.

About eighteen months ago the director of the spun silk research committee asked us to conduct some washability tests on a number of samples of so-called tub silks selected from fabrics sold in the market.

We were informed they would withstand washing at a high degree of temperature. We washed these samples at 100, 120, 140, 160, 180 degrees and at the boil. The results were both astonishing and amusing, for the colors of most of the materials remained in the tub.

We communicated our findings to the committee who apparently without further ado started out to clean house. Our aid was further enlisted by this same committee in an effort to improve the construction of their materials.

They are solving the situation in the following manner: They have set up specifications. They have created a name for the line of materials conforming to these specifications.

They have caused manufacturers to agree to live up

to those standards, in return for which the latter are permitted to label their merchandise with this particular name. They have set into motion the machinery to check upon the manufacturer and to protect the good name of their standardized product.

A number of finishers and dyers have, within the past few years, undertaken to establish standards of relative fastness, washing and bleaching. Some of them maintain their own laboratories, others have banded together as an association, and have their materials tested by an independent laboratory upon whose judgment, I am told, depends whether or not the materials may bear their stamp of approval.

This shows a distinct and progressive movement in the right direction which should be encouraged to the Nth degree with all the resources at your command.

Unfortunately many manufacturers are debasing their products to sell at a price and many retailers are buying on a price basis, content with the knowledge that they are purchasing as cheaply as their competitors. The fallacy of this attitude is becoming self-evident through the falling off in sales and loss in profits. The consumer will not continue to buy inferior merchandise even though manufacturers are willing to reduce their profits to a minimum in order to make a sale.

Progressive retailers have recognized this fact and have started testing laboratories. At least one of the retail dry goods associations has a testing laboratory available for the use of its members.

The greatest strides within the past decade appear to have been made in those industries willing to invest large sums of money in research.

If research is to be successfully pursued, it is necessary that there be made available a well equipped laboratory. This should be headed by a person who is capable of reducing the textile problem to the simple formula of consumer acceptance, which as I remarked before, it is to be interpreted in terms of strength, durability and performance under conditions incidental to normal wear.

If the industry is to advance it must look upon the research laboratory and the research man as an investment rather than as a liability.

The research man should also be encouraged to adequately and fully express himself in non-technical terms so that the layman in the business can assimilate the information imparted to him.

Standards should be created for all materials. These should include minimum specifications for yarns, piece goods and manufactured articles. They should embrace tests the results of which will convey to the ultimate consumer the desired information.

Many of you present may claim that such a procedure will build up sales resistance because of consumer doubt. I must emphatically state, however, that I cannot agree with you because we have experimented and we are in a position to know.

Two years ago we notified our public that we did not guarantee the wearing qualities of transparent velvets. Ladies who wanted them for their style value continued to purchase. Ladies who considered the life of the garment more important than style bought other merchandise. The sale of transparent velvets, however, increased by leaps and bounds and the complaints dropped to nil.

Last year we notified our public of the percentage of wool in our men's underwear. We did not hesitate to say that some of our underwear contained 10 per cent of wool. We knew as a result of chemical analysis that

(Continued on Page 36)

Elementary Calculations in Spinning

By L. F. Kirksey, Gastonia, N. C.

THIRD INSTALLMENT

(Continued from Last Week)

IN response to the demand for a brief treatise on the more elementary calculations in the spinning room, we are publishing this series of articles on the subject. Written for those who are just beginning to study calculations these articles, which will later be published in book form, set forth simply and clearly the rules and methods needed in the study of spinning room calculations.

The author, L. F. Kirksey, is a practical mill man who has devoted a great deal of time and thought in working out the calculations so that they can be readily understood.—Editor.

The Saco-Pettee frame is different from the one that we have been studying, therefore, we will make a study of it and the rules that we will have to employ in finding draft and draft constants.

On this frame, the middle roll is driven by the front roll, and we have to figure two drafts and two draft constants. The first constant that we figure is the constant to get the total draft between the front and back roll. Then we figure the constant between the front and middle roll.

Example:

$$\frac{8 \times 90 \times 84}{7 \times 20} = 432 \text{ head end constant.}$$

Now, the above constant is figured at the head end of the frame. Now the next or second constant is figured from the gears on the foot end of the frame.

$$\frac{8 \times 120 \times 100}{30 \times 7} = 457.14 \text{ foot end constant.}$$

The head end constant is figured the same way that we figured our first constant. But the foot end constant is figured between the front and middle rolls.

Rules for using these constants:

First find what total draft you want, then divide the head end constant by the total draft to get draft gear for total draft, total draft 8.

Example:

$$432 \div 8 = 54 \text{ gear.}$$

Now the 54 gear will give the total draft between the front and back roll.

Now the next step is to decide what draft you want between the middle and back roll, then draft between middle and back rolls = 1.05. Then $8 \div 1.05 =$ draft between front and middle roll.

Example:

$$8 \div 1.05 = 7.619 \text{ draft between front and middle roll.}$$

Now $457.14 \div 7.619 = 60$ gear to be put on foot end.

Sometimes after a frame has been started up on a new number it is found that the draft gear is too small, but you are using the draft you want. Now, we will consider a case like that and will find out how to overcome such trouble. Make a study of the following layout: 1 inch front roll, $\frac{1}{3}$ back roll, back roll gear 84, crown gear 120, front roll gear 30.

$$\frac{8 \times 120 \times 84}{7 \times 30} = 384 \text{ constant.}$$

Now, put a 12 draft on this frame.

$$384 \div 12 = 32.$$

You will note to get a 12 draft on this frame, we had

to use a 32 gear, and we find that this gear is too small and will not stand up. Now you will note that you have the draft you want so the only thing to do is to change the draft gear and make it larger so that it will stand up and run; too, you will have to change the crown gear. The first thing to do is to decide what size draft it will take to stand up. We will consider 40 gear large enough.

Rule:

Now, substitute 40 for 32 and leave out the crown gear. This will give you a crown gear constant factor, then draft \div crown gear constant factor = new crown gear.

Example:

$$\frac{7 \times 30 \times 40}{8 \times 84} = .08, \text{ then } 12 \div .08 = 150 \text{ new crown gear.}$$

Now prove that 150 is the correct crown gear.

Example:

$$\frac{8 \times 84 \times 150}{7 \times 30 \times 40} = 12 \text{ draft.}$$

Now, after putting on the 40 draft and the 150 crown gear, you have the same draft, therefore, the rules that we employed are correct. Now this same rule will work if you want to change the back roll gear. If you were to leave the back roll gear out you would have a back roll gear constant factor. Then draft \div constant factor = new back roll gear. Too, you may leave the front roll gear out then you would have a front roll gear constant \div draft = new front roll gear.

You will remember in our last example we started with a constant of 384, and a crown gear of 120. Now in that example we changed the crown gear from 120 to 150. Now find the new constant. The rule is old constant \times new crown gear \div old crown gear = new constant.

Example:

$$\frac{384 \times 150}{120} = 480 \text{ new constant.}$$

This is a very simple rule and should be remembered.

Now, we will figure constant for finding the new constant after the crown gear has been changed.

Rule:

Arrange your gears as if you were going to figure the draft on the machine but leave out the crown and draft gear.

Example:

$$\frac{8 \times 84}{7 \times 30} = 3.2.$$

Rule for using constant:

Constant \times new crown gear = new constant.

Now, you remember our new crown gear was 150—then $150 \times 3.2 = 480$ new constant.

Now we will consider some rules for changing the draft gear.

Present draft \times present gear \div draft wanted = new gear.

Present gear \times present No. \div No. wanted = new gear.

Weight wanted \times present gear \div present weight = new gear.

Now we will take an example of each of the three rules.

Say you are running a 48 gear and the draft 8, and you want a draft of 9. Then

Example:

$$\begin{array}{r} 48 \times 8 \\ \hline 384 \\ - 22 \\ \hline 9 \end{array}$$

=42.66 or 43 gear.

Now you are making 20 with a 40 gear, and you want to make 22. What gear will you use?

Example:

$$\begin{array}{r} 40 \times 20 \\ \hline 800 \\ - 778 \\ \hline 22 \end{array}$$

=36.36 or 36 gear.

Now you have a 38 gear giving a weight of 25 grains, and you want a weight of 30 grains, what gear will you use?

Example:

$$\begin{array}{r} 38 \times 30 \\ \hline 1140 \\ - 1092 \\ \hline 25 \end{array}$$

=45.6 or 46 gear.

Now you consider another rule for changing the draft gear when you are changing the number of yarn and the number of roving being run.

Rule:

Gear on \times present number of yarn \times hanks to be fed \div requested number of yarn \times hanks being fed = gear.

Example:

With a 32 draft gear you are using four hank roving and making 24 yarn, and you are going to make 30 yarn from 6 hank roving. What draft gear will you use?

$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \times 24 \times 6 \\ \hline 384 \\ - 360 \\ \hline 24 \end{array}$$

=38.4 or 38 gear.

Now, to prove that this rule is correct, first we will take our draft constant 384 and see if we had the correct gear at first. You will remember we were making 24 yarn from four hank roving, then using double roving on the back will equal 2 single roving. Now, the No. of yarn \div the No. of roving will equal draft. $24 \div 2 = 12$ draft on the frame. Now $384 \div 12 = 32$ gear. Note: that using the constant of 384, 32 was the correct gear. Now we are going to use 6 hank roving to make 30 yarn. Then using double roving of 6 hanks = single 3 hank. And you will remember No. of yarn \div No. of roving = draft. Then $30 \div 3 = 10$ draft to be used. No $384 \div 10 = 38.4$. You will note that 38.4 is the correct gear.

The above rules are used a good bit in the mill but it is best to use the constant for if you use the constant, you can't go wrong but it is possible that you will be misled to a great extent if you use the above rules in place of using the constant.

Now, I am going to use a few examples to show how it is possible to be misled by using these rules and not using the constant. We will start by using our constants. Say we want a draft of 10—then $384 \div 10 = 38.4$ gear. Now, we will change this draft to 9. Note in the above example, we used a 38 gear and you will remember present gear \times present draft \div draft wanted = new gear. Then $38 \times 10 \div 9 = 42.2$. Now, we will have to use a 42 gear. We will now change our draft to 11. Then $42 \times 9 \div 11 = 34.3$. In this case we will use a 34 gear. Now we'll change our draft back to 10. Then $34 \times 11 \div 10 = 37.4$ new gear. Now you remember our constant is 384 and we want a draft of 10. Then, $384 \div 10 = 38.4$. Now, you will note we are off one tooth in making about four changes without using the constant, whereas if we had used the constant, we would have been correct, that is, we would have gotten the correct gear. From the above example, you will see that using the constant is the most accurate way to find the correct gear. When using this short method to figure your new gear, if you could remember what the figured gear was that you have on the frame and use it in changing you would never get off. Say the gear on your frame figured 34.4.

Well, in that case a 34 gear was used. Then, you want to make a change—you call this gear a 34, whereas, it is 34.4, but it has been on the frame a long time and you can't remember what the figured gear was, so there is where you get off by using this short method for figuring gears. Now, I have used the examples so that you may see the difference in the short method and the constant. I am sure that all will agree with me that you should always use the constant when changing gears.

Now, we will figure draft as it is figured from the numbers and weights.

Rule:

Number on front \div number on the back = draft.

Now if you are using double roving on the back, say 6 hank, that will = 3 single. Say you are making 30 yarn from 6 hank roving, what is your draft?

Example:

$$30 \div 3 = \text{draft } 10.$$

Another rule:

Weight on back \div weight on the front = draft. Say one yard being fed at the back weighs 40 grains and one yard on the front weighs 4 grains. What is the draft?

Example:

$$40 \div 4 = \text{draft } 10.$$

Now say you are going to make 14 yarn and the roving 2 hank single. What draft will you have to use?

Example:

$$14 \div 2 = 7 \text{ draft.}$$

Now make 20 yarn from 5 roving.

Example:

Two fives = 2.50 single. Then $20 \div 2.50 = 8$ draft. The number on the front \div draft = number on back. Say the number on the front is 30 and the draft is 10. Then $30 \div 10 = 3$ single roving. If it is double roving on the back it will be $2 \times 3 = 6$ hank on the back.

If your hank roving on the back is 4 and the draft is 7, what are you making?

Rule:

Number on back \times draft = number on the front.

Example:

$$4 \times 7 = 28 \text{ number being made.}$$

Now you have a frame with a draft on it of 8 and you want to make some 24 yarn, and you are going to use double roving on the back, what hank roving will be required?

$$24 \times 8 = 3 \text{ single roving.}$$

Then $3 \times 2 = 6$ roving to be used.

It is claimed by some when figuring the draft from the numbers and weights that you should add about 3 per cent to the draft due to the contraction of the yarn after the twist has been put in; but I don't consider that advisable at all. When you figure your draft from the weights and numbers and you put your gears on and start the frame up, there is no way in the world to tell whether that yarn will run light or heavy. You might start up a frame and find that it was running light, then, if you should have added the 3 per cent to the draft, it would have been that much lighter. So, it is a matter of guessing as to whether your yarn is going to run heavy or not.

Twist

It is thought by a good many that the twist is the ratio between the front roll delivery and the spindle speed but that is not correct, although it is so near the correct twist that it is taken for the correct twist.

Now, the correct twist is the ratio between the traveler speed and the delivery of the front roll in inches—3 per cent. Now the rule for finding the traveler speed is as follows: Take the inches delivered by the front (Continued on Page 34)

Operation and Maintenance of Steam Turbines

By Chas. Adams

BEFORE endeavoring to study or discuss the practical side of the turbine and its operation let us first delve into some of the theory and construction underlying the present day turbine and of which even the most complex machine of today is only an elaboration and refinement.

The potential energy of steam contained in a vessel can be changed into work by changing it to kinetic (active) energy, which is that due to the velocity (speed) at which steam flows to a point of lower pressure, and then to take out the kinetic energy by lowering the velocity. In order that all potential (possible) energy be utilized it is imperative that the pressure and the velocity be reduced to zero, which is impossible, but the present day machine is a very near approach to this, as this zero condition represents an efficiency of one hundred per cent in conversion. The only way in which the potential (possible) energy of steam can be changed to kinetic (active) energy is to permit the steam to flow from this vessel in which it is contained to one of lower pressure or a point of lower pressure.

Kinetic energy in foot pounds of work is equal to the product of the weight of the steam in pounds and the square of the velocity in feet per second, dividing by 64.32.

There are two general methods whereby the kinetic energy of steam or a jet of steam is abstracted in passing through a turbine. One of these is the impulse method whereby the impulse or impact of the steam impinging on the vanes of the rotor is utilized in turning the rotor. The other is due to the reaction of steam leaving the rotor vanes producing rotary motion.

An impulse turbine expands the steam in the nozzles and consequently there is the same pressure on both sides of the rotor in a practical sense; a reaction turbine expands the steam in the rotor vanes and consequently there is a greater pressure on the side where the steam enters than on the side where it leaves or discharge side. There is a sharply defined limit where an increase

of the steam, and it has been found that steam expanding in a diverging nozzle from 160 pounds per square inch, absolute to 1 pound square inch absolute leaves the nozzle with an approximate velocity of 4,000 feet per second. Therefore, the rotor must travel at a comparatively high speed, depending on the size of the rotor, in order that the steam velocity can be reduced as nearly as possible to zero to insure maximum efficiency.

The use of a vacuum on the outlet of the turbine tends to raise the efficiency of a turbine considerably by reducing the pressure inside the turbine, which results in an even greater increase in the velocity of the steam entering the turbine.

The development of the steam turbine during the past decade has been very remarkable and, in fact, so rapid that machines that were very modern five or ten years ago are now considered almost obsolete. However, the turbine's application to industry only can be considered as new for records show that the principle of the turbine was known as early as 150 B. C. and Hero's engine built in 150 B. C. even crude as it was, operated upon the same principle as our present day reactance type turbines.

It is very difficult to classify turbines in accordance with their types and construction due to the similarity and overlapping of the groups when such classification is attempted; however, a fairly satisfactory grouping can be made by separating them into three main groups, namely: Impulse, Reaction and combination (of the first two). But this cannot be closely defined, or rather clearly defined, due to the fact that the rotors of all turbines are driven or affected by both impulse and reaction, but the turning effect which predominates in a machine determines the classification or type which it is said to be.

The impulse type will include single and multiple velocity stages of both single and multi-pressure, and under impulse machines may be classified the makes of

IMPULSE	Single Velocity	DeLaval Terry Sturtevant Curtis (small) Westinghouse	Single Pressure Stage
	Multi-Velocity		
REACTNCE	Single Velocity Stage	Keer DeLaval Rateau	Multi- Pressure Stage
	Multi-velocity Stage		
Combined	Multi-velocity	Curtis Westinghouse Parsons Allis-Chalmers Parsons Westinghouse	

of pressure difference does not result in an increase of velocity, and this limit is reached when the steam has expended to about 58 per cent of the initial pressure. Thus only part of the potential energy of steam can be changed into work by expansion in a single stage using a nozzle entrance.

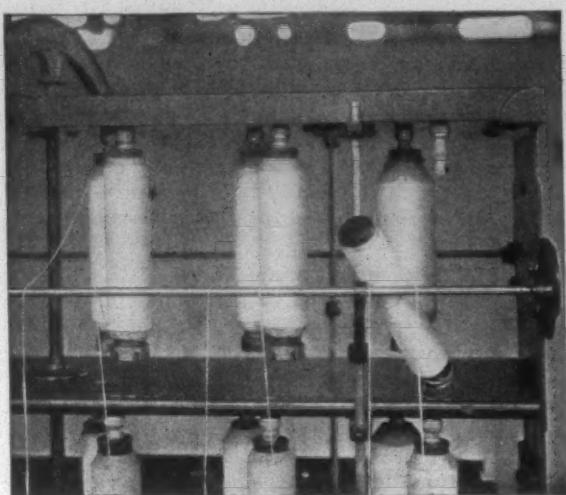
In order that complete expansion may take place in an impulse type machine, it is imperative that the vanes travel at a tremendous speed due to the velocity

DeLaval, Terry, Sturtevant, Curtis, Westinghouse, Keer and Rateau.

The reactance type turbines will be found to include the Westinghouse-Parsons and the Allis-Chalmers-Parsons features. Westinghouse also manufactures a multi-velocity, multi-pressure stage turbine combining both impulse and reactance effectively.

For a clearer conception of these groupings you may refer to the chart given below:

(Continued on Page 14)



Hang Your Bobbins

It's becoming the fashion among progressive mill men.

The Eclipse Bobbin Holder *suspends* the bobbins from the top of the creel board. It eliminates skewers and incidentally, accumulation of lint or fly.

You can use these holders to advantage on your roving and spinning frames. The ball bearing construction insures a smooth effortless pull. The yarn is materially improved in quality.

Put daylight beneath your bobbins. Banish expensive skewers. A holder will be sent you for examination. Write today.



ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, INC.

Elmira, N. Y.

ECLIPSE BOBBIN HOLDER

Barrett Predicts Failure of Unionization Campaign

In The Brevard (N. C.) News, edited by James F. Barrett, former president of the North Carolina Federation of Labor, appears an open letter to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in which failure of the unionizing campaign is predicted.

Mr. Barrett's open letter is interesting. He says:

"Newspapers have given much space to the announced intention of the American Federation of Labor to wage an organization campaign in the South, with special efforts to be made in unionizing the textile workers. With the greatest respect to your office and the very highest admiration for you as a man and as chief executive of the labor forces in America, we desire to ask a few questions and make a few observations concerning this announced intention of yours to come into the South and organize the textile workers."

"Our first observation, which might as well be called a prediction, is this:

"Your campaign is most certain to be an absolute failure, leaving your national movement weakened, industry in the South crippled, the textile workers demoralized as an industrial unit, and these workers will pay the heaviest penalty of all concerned, although they are the least able to pay this penalty."

"We base our observation, or prediction, upon the main fact that this, of all times, is the most inopportune period that the American Federation of Labor could have selected at any time since its organization in 1882 to attempt an organization campaign. You waited until the communists came into this section before your organization of the textile workers of the South. These workers know that your organization has been appealed to time and time again to assist the textile workers of the South in organization, and, with the exception of one or two mere gestures at assistance, the American Federation of Labor paid them no attention at all. This is, in our opinion, the main reason why the National Textile Union secured a foothold in the South—simply because the A. F. of L. had not seemed concerned about them in the past."

"Now that the National Textile Union is here, an organization admitting is affiliation with the communist party, a fight to the finish is on. The South is determined to whip this un-American movement, and none are more determined in this purpose than the textile workers themselves. There is no power on earth that can keep your own organization from becoming confused with that of the communistic group and, in the heat of battle waged against the National Textile Union, the American Federation of Labor will receive into its body much of the opposition directed against the communistic group. The people of the South so despise the communistic activities among the textile workers that the activities of your group cannot escape the consequences in this confused, three-cornered battle."

"Another contributing factor in the certain defeat that awaits your proposed campaign, is that of sectional prejudice. The organizers which you will send into the South are citizens of other sections of the United States. This prejudice exists, and is a strong factor, as you well know. There is a prejudice against the Northern organizers to be found among practically all the employers, in all elements of the public, and it just as strong among the workers as it is among any other

(Continued on Page 36)



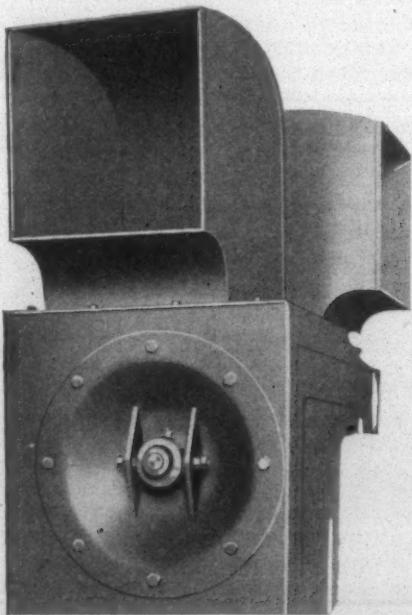
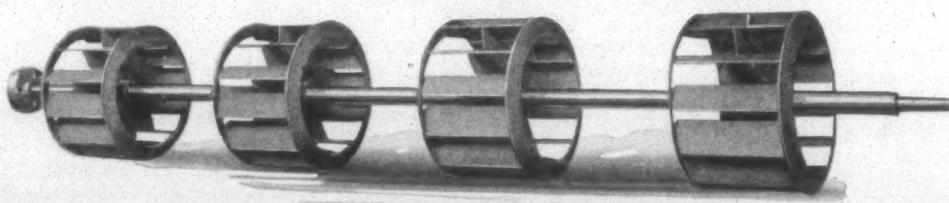
Cased Aerofin
Heating Coil

When the new Highboy and Lowboy Units were being designed every effort was made to provide the highest possible efficiency. The heating element used is

UNIVERSAL
AEROFIN

— the standard, light-weight, non-corrosive copper coil, good for any steam pressure from 2 to 200 lbs. The heating unit will drain properly in either upright or flat position.

Multi-rotors
and Shaft



Note Paneled Heater Casing

The whole heating coil is cased in steel slides, making it easy to withdraw the coil and change steam and drip connections end for end.

The rotors are of improved multiblade design with modern backward-tipped double-curved blades. All rotors are mounted on one shaft and altho each operates in an individual housing, all can be removed from either end of the unit without dismantling the housing. Ball bearings are used at each end of the shaft, recessed in heavy steel bowls which serve as end plates thru which rotors and shaft may be withdrawn.

If you are interested in getting balanced, carefully designed efficient unit heaters, by all means let us tell you more about Buffalo Highboy and Lowboy Units. Branch offices in all principal cities.

Buffalo Forge Company
477 Broadway,

Buffalo, N. Y.

In Canada: Canadian Blower & Forge Co. Ltd. Kitchener, Ont.

"Buffalo" "Highboy" and "Lowboy"
Unit Heaters

Operation and Maintenance of Steam Turbines

(Continued from Page 11)

This is just a comparative form of chart for separating the different forms and types of turbines by their trade names.

As we have not space to discuss each type and make, we will settle upon one particular type of machine and as the reactance type of machines are most prevalent in present day operation we will endeavor to treat on one of this type only.

There is very little that can be said here about operation other than that the object of prime importance is the watch engineer. First the watch engineer should be thoroughly familiar with his machine, its construction and operation. I know personally of cases where this is not always the case, and where the machine must come almost to a dead stop before the watch engineer has the least idea that there is anything extraordinary in the operation of the machine.

In operation the engineer should be able to read to gauges and charts and all instruments used in connection with the turbine and understand their meaning and significance; what affects them, and conditions within the machine as indicated thereby. He should with the aid of these instruments be able to "feel the pulse" of the turbines so to speak, and control the "heart beats" accordingly. It is, I regret to say too much of a prevailing practice for the watch engineer to consider the whole of his job and duties to be the starting and stopping of the turbine and in some cases will be found to amble around anywhere from the nearest "hot dog" stand to the remotest corner of the boiler room after getting the machine started and on the line.

Too many engineers feel that the construction and maintenance of the turbine is not their business but rather to be left to the work and worries repair or utilities man. This should not be and the engineer should be constantly on the alert for any changes in speed, behavior and sound of the machine and be familiar enough with his machine to know and recognize this phenomena in order that it may be corrected before damage can be done.

Particular pains should be taken to safeguard against any foreign matter entering the turbines and its component parts in any form through either the oil, gland or cooling water, or the steam itself. On this, to a large extent, depends the proper and continuous operation of the machine and minimum of repairs and maintenance costs.

Especial attention should be given to the oil and oiling system to be sure that it is functioning properly, for upon this apparently small item depends the operation and life of the machine, and the action of the governors and pumps. It is, so to speak, the very "life blood" of the machine.

The steam, though it is usually considered the only predominating factor in operation of a turbine is really one only of three elements of equal importance. Inasmuch as the pollution or interruption of either of the three, the steam, the oil, or the water, might prove deleterious or even disastrous to the machine and its operation they should all be put on equal planes and considered of equal importance. The careful and competent engineer does hold each in its proper place and gives the same attention to the bearing and relay oil gauges, or the gland water, or even the inlet and outlet temperatures of his condenser water as he does

to the inlet and exhaust steam and header steam pressure.

It should not be construed from this however that steam is not a very important factor in the operation of the turbine, but on the contrary I have endeavored to bring out the fact that in order that the turbine operate properly and efficiently it is vitally necessary that the behavior of all three elements be in perfect co-ordination of effort for maximum efficiency and economy in operation, as oil and water play their respective parts in aiding steam to do the maximum amount of useful work.

The quality of the steam, that is to say, the temperature, pressures, dryness, superheat, etc., of course must be left more or less to the boiler room but the purity of the steam entering the machine provided the boiler room has done its part, is solely up to the engineer. It is his place to make sure that the strainer is in place, in good condition, and clean to insure against foreign matter entering the turbine through the throttle.

As to loads that are most economical in operation of a steam turbine, I must confess that it is my belief that this depends largely upon local conditions and should be governed accordingly. However, the highest rating obtainable upon the machine without causing the automatic by-pass valve to open and close or remain open I have found to be the most desirable and economical load. This, of course, will depend on local conditions as above stated. A widely varying and swinging load is very detrimental to economical operation. It is this or other local conditions that must govern the setting and sensitivity of the governor and determine the facilities of the machine to protect itself in times of trouble.

Due to the fact that the safety of the machine depends in a large measure upon the reliability of the governor, the importance of keeping the oil in good condition and at proper level cannot be overstressed. In operation the oil should be filtered once a week or at least once every two weeks. This precaution, separate and apart from the precautions taken in only adding clean oil to the reservoir is necessary to safeguard against water getting into and remaining in the oil from either the sealing glands, or the cooling tanks. Should water get into the oil, damage is likely to be done to the machine through damage to the governor and hydraulic gear or the shaft and bearings.

A setting or cutting in the bearings or deep cutting or scoring of the shaft aside from being expensive from a maintenance standpoint, bids fair to wreck or damage the blading, gland runners, dummies, and possibly bend the shaft or throw the generator and prime mover completely out of line. This is shown the seriousness of the oil situation if not watched closely and any radical changes noted in the system. This will be exemplified, however, under the subject of maintenance.

There is a prevailing practice in many power stations, I understand of starting machines non-condensing which is, in my opinion, as damaging to the machine as building a fire in the condenser with the water in it before starting. For the protection of the shaft packing in the condenser pump, the expansion joints, and the condenser itself a turbine, in my estimation, should always be started condensing, and to substantiate my beliefs and ramblings further you will find in the manufacturer's instructions accompanying the turbines the following capitalized and emphasized instructions: DON'T OPERATE WITHOUT WATER OR COOLER, AND DON'T TURN STEAM ON TURBINE

(Continued on Page 28)

North Carolina Association at Pinehurst

The Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina held its regular winter meeting at Pinehurst on Friday and Saturday of last week. In spite of the unfavorable weather, the attendance was good and the two-day session provided a very interesting convention.

The feature address of the meeting was by Julian Miller, editor of the Charlotte News, who addressed the Friday morning session. Mr. Miller touched upon a number of phases in the textile situation, with particular reference to the relationship between employers and employees. He was heard with close attention and the Association later passed a resolution endorsing the views expressed by Mr. Miller. His address is published in full on Page 16 of this issue.

The usual banquet was held on Friday evening and the meeting closed with the business session Saturday morning.

Passage of a resolution urging machinery manufacturers to establish branches in the South was the most important action taken at the business meeting. The resolution pointed out that location of machinery companies in the South would result in a freight savings to the mills of a million dollars annually.

Passage of this resolution, formal indorsement of the textile committee's program for a branch of the North Carolina State College's textile department in Charlotte, and decision to hold the next association meeting in Asheville were other important matters considered.

The session closed shortly before noon but a large number of the manufacturers and their wives remained in Pinehurst for the week-end.

The resolution dealing with the need for establishing machinery plants in the South follows:

"Whereas, the textile manufacturers of the Southeast are paying a freight differential of a million dollars a year on their new and replacement business of textile machinery, this being the difference between said machinery shipped to Southern points from New England and from some central Southern point.

"Whereas, more than half of the active spindles of the United States are now located in the South and the rate of expansion here is greater than for the country as a whole:

"Be it resolved that we, the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina, do hereby urge the textile machinery manufacturers of New England to locate, as soon as business conditions warrant any expansion on their part, branch manufacturing plants in this territory to better serve the needs of the Southern textile manufacturers and to save for them the excessive freight which they are now paying on equipment made in New England."

Dr. E. C. Brooks, president of the North Carolina State College in Raleigh, outlined before the association plans of the textile committee of the college for expansion of the textile courses offered by the institution.

The plan offered by Dr. Brooks and adopted by the manufacturers in a resolution embracing all its factors calls for inclusion of a wider range of rayon, silk, wool, worsted, dyeing, finishing, printing and full fashioned knitting study in the courses offered by the college. It calls for employment of a contact man by the college, with duties of relating the textile work done in the high schools and colleges more closely to industry, and the establishment in the textile center of the State, Charlotte, of a department of the college which will use of advanced students and for conducting research

use of advanced students and for conducting research for the industry.

No definite date was selected for the next meeting of the association, this matter being left to the discretion of President J. H. Separk, of Gastonia, and his executive committee, it was announced by Hunter Marshall, Jr., secretary of the organization.

Reports of officers and various standing committees were heard during the meeting, which was executive and attended only by members of the association.

Record Volume in Printed Cloths

VOLUME of cotton cloth printed during October probably set a new record for the month, it was announced following a meeting of the new uses committee at the Cotton-Textile Institute in New York. Members of this committee include representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce and the Institute.

Reports presented to the committee show that the volume of cotton goods printed during October was 7 per cent greater than in October, 1928, and 27 per cent greater than in October, 1927. The amount of cotton cloth printed during the first ten months of 1929 was 21 per cent larger than in the corresponding period last year. It was explained that these increases reflect the exceptional demand for styled cottons during the year and also indicate the continuing nature of this interest in fabrics for next season already evident in current operations of cutters and apparel manufacturers.

Progress in studies of various types of children's clothing, made under the direction of the Bureau of Home Economics in the Department of Agriculture was also reported. Because of the emphasis given to the hygienic qualities of such clothing and the ease with which it can be made it was pointed out that important opportunities for extending the use of cotton exist in the field of home sewing as well as among manufacturers of children's apparel and retail merchants.

The committee received a preliminary report on the co-operative industrial research agreement just entered into by the Department of Agriculture and North Carolina State College for the purpose of developing new types of cotton bags suitable for agricultural and garden products. The Department of Agriculture has undertaken other surveys concerning the use of cotton picking sacks, cotton picking sheets and tarpaulins.

Walker D. Hines, chairman of the Institute Board of Directors, and George A. Sloan, President of the Institute, conferred with the committee. Mr. Sloan was a speaker at luncheon in the Arkwright Club.

Those present at the meeting included: Dr. H. G. Knight, Chief, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, U. S. Department of Agriculture; W. E. Emley, Chief of Division of Organic and Fibrous Materials, Bureau of Standards, U. S. Department of Commerce; Miss Ruth O'Brien, Chief of Division of Textiles and Clothing, Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture; W. W. Carman, Assistant Chief, Textile Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce; R. J. Cheatham, Senior Cotton Technologist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Dr. W. W. Fetrow, Cotton Marketing Division, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture; J. C. Gilbert, Division of Market Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture; A. A. Mercier, Research Associate, The Cotton-Textile Institute; C. K. Everett, of the New Uses Section of the Institute

Miller Addresses Cotton Manufactuters

THE full text of the address made by Julian Miller, editor of the Charlotte News, at the meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina, is as follows.

It is unavoidable that the mind of a cotton manufacturers convention that came to a development within the area of their industry in the Carolinas within the past six months, a situation ugly enough in its original before the distorting and cartooning colors of the sensationalists were painted across it. It is by no means within the scope of this word to dwell at length upon the mischief-making that has been attempted nor upon the lack of dispassion with which it has been discussed at times at home and almost uniformly abroad. Nevertheless, it is more than a matter of mere pertinacity that we linger for a moment upon it. It is necessitous in the light of the sheer abuse of facts as handled by high-powered journalists who have sought to convert this purely isolated discord in some of our mill communities into a National scandal. To say nothing by way of protest would be tantamount to an admission that the mean and contemptible utterances in prejudiced organs, concerning this industry, rest in the ground of solid truth. And, certainly, no man in North Carolina who thinks in straight lines, is ready to enter any such plea.

No fair-minded citizen of this commonwealth can keep his shirt on under such a fulisade of falsehoods about industrial conditions in our cotton mills in the Carolinas nor silence his tongue in the face of such a continuous tirade and abuse against our citizenry and against our commonwealth as have been pouring in upon us.

Let it be said at the outset in brief answer to all of those whose vials of vitroi have been opened against us that there is no labor war in the Carolinas nor grounds for one. One speaks of general and not of isolated conditions. It is possible of course that in the cotton manufacturing industry, as in every other line of activity in the South or North or East or West, there are fungus spots, that here and there are conditions requiring consideration, but a calm and unimpassioned survey of the industry, as a whole, in our localities will reveal a body of labor nor more restless nor disquieted than one will find in any industrial or business structure.

Ready For the Test

One is not interested in drawing parallels to prove the case of the cotton manufacturers of the Carolinas in contending that the great body of our industrial labor is in no state of foment and violence on account of overwork or underpay. It proves little, after all, to claim that in comparison with New England wages and living conditions, Southern wage-scales and living conditions are all that circumstances require. That is not the more perfect way to arrive at an estimate of what is right and fair and just and approved in this matter, but if the agitators and the outside factors who seem grimly determined to break in upon the pacific relations between our industrial employers and their employees want to make that the rod of measurement, we are ready to stand by while the test is being made with unashamed faces.

Our cotton mill laborer's non-combative attitude at this hour is not a difficult phenomenon to explain on yet another easily established ground. About the only truthful remark that has been made by the caustic high-brows as well as low-brows in our late equation is that

Southern cotton mill labor came from the farms, from the high hills and the coastal plains of the Carolinas. Just so. And having come from the ranks of agriculture, it is intelligent enough to sense what is happening in agriculture not only in the Nation at large, but in the very domain of the Carolinas from which they emigrated into industrial employment. A survey recently conducted by the Federal Department of Agriculture reveals the pathetic disadvantage of tens of thousands of farmers in the Carolinas as against the economic level upon which our industrial population lives and moves. Out on these multiplied farms where the entire family is the unit in age-earning, the government has discovered an annual income net of only \$310. The average per week per person income in the cotton mills of North Carolina is around \$20, with none in these families of employees beyond the age of 14 engaged in gainful occupation.

Terms Tell Tragic Story

The same fearful disparity between liveableness in industrial employment as against that in agricultural is revealed in the alarming statistics which show that within the last ten-year period industrial income in America has increased from 50 millions to 76 millions, an increase of 52 per cent, while at agricultural income of the Nation has decreased from 45 millions to 42 millions, a decrease of 20 per cent. Twist those terms around, if you please and they continue to tell their tragic story. They mean that the comforts and material emoluments of life among those industrially employed have increased 52 per cent within the last decade, while the same comforts and the same material emoluments among those listed in the agricultural pursuits have declined by 20 per cent within the same period. These facts are for the whole nation, and they are appalling enough or the whole nation's concentrated research.

It is from a knowledge of the relative advantageous position that industrial labor holds today over against agricultural that has tended to stabilize that part of it within the realm of cotton manufacturing in the South, a stabilization at a level which made for entire accord between those hiring and those hired until a handful of terrorists from New England, inviting themselves into this land of plenty which they had spied out, launched their gospel of social and industrial hate within our communities, for no benefit which might accrue to the employed classes but with motives of sheer selfishness and personal institutional enthronement. Here has been the source of the virus and the only source. Here has been the occasion of outbreak and violence and the only occasion. Here has been the point infection and the only point. And these who came to spoilate and to ruin have been driven back and routed by the very classes upon whose ignorance they had expected to capitalize. Loyal, patriotic, contented, American-brand laborers from the hills of the Carolinas have put them to final flight.

And now with this phase of our industrial problems at an apparently safe distance behind us, let us turn briefly to two considerations which are fascinating to those who make a study of either economic or social history in this country, and to consideration which are vitally of concern to our cotton manufacturers.

Amazing Economic Changes

First of all, we are being caught up at the very moment into the whirl of the most amazing change in

(Continued on Page 20)



THE PEARL DIVER

*D*OWN . . . down . . . lower, and still lower, forty feet into the inky blackness of shark-infested waters the native pearl diver plunges. Lowered with a 40-pound stone on the end of a rope, armed with nothing but a knife against ferocious sea monsters . . . lungs bursting for air . . . under water, without breathing, from one to two minutes. On signal, both the stone and oyster basket are drawn up before the diver. Hauled up to surface for a brief respite of a minute or two, he dives again . . . and again . . . till completely exhausted, when he is relieved by a comrade. The strain of a number of deep dives often results in insensibility and blood bursting from the diver's nose, ears and mouth. One-fourth of the oysters is small reward for so great a risk—for a life hangs in balance on the signal of a rope.

Though native diving is still continued in the Ceylon pearl fisheries, the custom is the primitive method used by the ancients. The advanced present-day knowledge of navigation under water is evidenced in the submarine, in machinery for reclaiming sunken ships and in modern diving suits, which are watertight, equipped with air conduits, glass windows for the eyes, telephones for surface communication and inter-communication of divers working together.

Today, seeming miracles are performed by machinery, which is doing the work of human hands in every line of industry.

The speedy economical production of textile manufacturing is due to machine methods. If your mill is still

cleaning bobbins by hand, you are wasting on unskilled labor the time of weavers and spinners, who are highly paid, skilled production operatives.

The Termaco machine for cleaning roving bobbins pays for itself in the average installation within twelve months. This machine, with its speed capacity of cleaning 30,000 bobbins a day, inevitably saves labor; and spinners, relieved of bobbin cleaning, can be given two additional sides, resulting in a substantial production increase. It saves by reducing the amount of roving waste, by reworking waste, by not cutting staple and in lengthening the life of bobbins. Simplicity of construction and many safety devices enable any unskilled laborer to operate it.

A single-end Utsman machine will clean 40,000 filling bobbins a day; a double-end Utsman, 80,000 . . . without split ends. No waits for bobbins assure uninterrupted production of weavers.

The Type K machine for cleaning both plain and automatic loom bobbins has a daily capacity of 60,000 bobbins.

Write for complete information about these remarkable machines. In writing, state whether you are interested in cleaning roving or filling bobbins, and if possible, send a sample of the particular bobbin you have in mind. If you are interested also in motor-driven machine, give full details, including voltage, phase and cycle of your current.

THE TERRELL MACHINE COMPANY, INCORPORATED
Charlotte, N. C.

(General Supply Co., Danielson, Conn., representatives for New England,
New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Canada.)

**Bobbins
and Spools**

Particular attention given to
**All Types of Warp
Bobbins For Filling Wind**

Samples of such bobbins gladly
furnished

THE
**DANA S.
COURTNEY
COMPANY**

Chicopee, Mass.
A. B. CARTER, Southern Agent, Gastonia, N. C.

Established 1848

Jas. H. Billington Co.

Manufacturers of

Penna, Rock Maple Bobbins
Penna, Rock Maple Spools
Mountain Dogwood and
Persimmon Shuttles
"Danforth" Pure Oak Short Lap
Leather Belting
"Batavia" Rawhide Loom
Pickers

*"Buy from the Manufacturer
Direct"*

113 Chestnut St.,
Philadelphia, - - - Pa.

PERSONAL NEWS

R. D. Guinn has become overseer carding at the Avondale Mills, Sycamore, Ala.

W. T. Phillips has resigned as night overseer weaving at the Strowd-Holcombe Cotton Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

Z. L. Underwood and G. N. Underwood are now overhauling spinning and twisting at the Fieldale Mills, Fieldale, Va.

Robert H. Gaddy of Albemarle, N. C., has become superintendent of the full fashioned department of the Magnet Mills, Clinton, Tenn.

E. Sauvain, assistant treasurer of the Cannon Mills, has been elected a member of the Concord School Board, succeeding the late J. L. Hartsell.

C. W. Gravett has been promoted to second hand in night weaving at the Strowd-Holcombe Cotton Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

C. W. Bean has resigned as designer at the Mayfield Woolen Mills, Mayfield, Ky., a position which he had held for 10 years.

J. F. Barry has been transferred from overseer finishing to overseer weaving at the Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.

Hayden B. Kline has been appointed technical director in charge of plant operation at the Industrial Rayon Corporation, Covington, Va.

Frederick C. Niederhauser has resigned as vice-president and plant manager of the Industrial Rayon Corporation, Covington, Va.

C. W. Haggard has been promoted from section man to second hand in carding at the Porterdale plant, Bibb Manufacturing Company, Porterdale, Ga.

M. G. Williams, formerly second hand in carding at the Porterdale plant, Bibb Manufacturing Company, Porterdale, Ga., has been promoted to night overseer carding at the Weaunee plant, Porterdale.

J. R. Ozburn, who has been with the Alabama Mills Company, Wetumpka, Ala., has become overseer carding and spinning at night at the Strowd-Holcombe Cotton Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

R. A. Burt has resigned his position at the Alabama Mills Company, Wetumpka, Ala., and accepted the position of overseer weaving and assistant superintendent at night of the Strowd-Holcombe Cotton Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

Sipp Machine Co. Rewards

Paterson, N. J.—In recognition of their faithful service to the Sipp Machine Company, William J. Turner, who has been with the company 35 years, and William Toll, who has served 20 years, were presented 30 shares and 10 shares respectively, of the company's stock by Grant Sipp, retiring president, at a dinner in the Alexander Hamilton Hotel, attended by members of the firm and the families of the recipients.

Recently the Sipp Company and the Benjamin Eastwood Company merged as the Sipp-Eastwood Corporation, forming one of the largest silk machinery manufacturing concerns in the country. Mr. Turner is president and Mr. Toll secretary and treasurer of the new corporation. The gifts are valued at \$30,000 and \$10,000, respectively.

W. M. Moore Leaves Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.

W. M. Moore, who for some years past has been manager of the Charlotte office of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, has tendered his resignation effective December first to become sales representative of Allen-Sherman-Hoff Company, of Philadelphia. He will have the territory in the Buffalo, N. Y., district and will make headquarters in that city.

"Bill" Moore, as he is known to his friends, is one of the best known sales engineers in the Southern territory. He has been with the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company for many years and had made a most enviable reputation. A

graduate of Georgia Tech, Mr. Moore is unusually well equipped, both in theory and practical experience, for his new duties.

Bill has a host of friends among Southern mill men who will regret very much to see him leave the South but who are gratified to see him selected for a more important and more lucrative position. His successor at the Charlotte office of Allis-Chalmers Company has not yet been announced.

Tom Fuller Promoted

Thomas Fuller, manager of the Charlotte offices of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, has been promoted to manager of the district offices in Atlanta. His promotion comes as a result of the efficient work he has

done for his company with which he has been connected in various capacities for the past 23 years.

Mr. Fuller is a graduate of Georgia Tech and entered the employ of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company soon after leaving college. His first position was with the Atlanta branch. In 1908 he was made manager of the supply division of the Atlanta office and in 1920 was promoted to manager of the power division of the

Southeastern district. In 1924 he was made manager of the Charlotte branch.

Mr. Fuller is widely known in the textile field and his friends will be particularly interested to learn of his latest promotion.



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Miller Addresses Cotton Manufacturers

(Continued from Page 16)

economic philosophy yet recorded within our century of industrialism. Like it or dislike it, industry and business are faced with the compulsion of changing fronts in respect to their attitudes toward such prosaic and commonplace matters as wages and hours of employment. Production and consumption have come to be terms to be conjured with in entirely new surroundings and with fresh implications.

Strange and contradictory as it may seem, we must commit ourselves today to a philosophy of high wages and shorter working hours and this philosophy has been evolved not entirely by what one might term spiritual processes. It has come as a result of the best study of our eminent industrialists. From the inception of our industrial civilization, it has been accepted as an axiom that industry had to be operated upon the theory of paying labor the lowest possible scale it would accept and then working it to the longest possible hours that could be endured. We are through with it for the very simple and practical reason that we can not cling to that theory and hope to survive. The very essence and fabric of our modern business and industrial civilization have conspired against the Old World's economic practices.

This new philosophy of high wages plus shorter hours has developed, therefore, under no strange exercise of logic. We have merely discovered that if we are to sell the plethora of goods which we are manufacturing in this country, we must find purchasers for these goods and that there is no way to find more and more purchasers until the consuming power and capacity of the public is increased. The public is a wage-earning public. It consists in large measure of those industrially employed. It is, therefore, the purchasing power of these who are industrially employed which must be increased. Increase this purchasing power of our industrially employed and there flows back greater production due to a finer social attitude toward industry and a raised standard of living, demanding ever and ever and more and more varieties of manufactured goods. The same truth can be stated in these terms: pay the working man more and reduce his hours of employment and he will not only produce more goods for you, but he will consume more and constitute for you the enlarged market which you must command in order to remain as an industrial factor.

Cannot Escape This Revolt.

This, to be sure, is the trumpet call of the forces of another industrial revolution, but it is upon us. Mr. Ford was its first herald. Others of superior magnitude in the realm of the greater industries have been quick to keep step with this pioneering instinct of the automobile manufacturer and none will be able to escape it. It is a revolution grounded in no wild or fantastic social or political theory, but resting solidly upon the grounds of grim economics. It is sound because it works.

If American labor is wise, it will, therefore, suppress the radicalistic elements within its ranks and await with calm contemplation the coming of this Utopia for which it is so often disposed to draw the sword. Labor seeks a higher wage and capital will be compelled, in order to save itself, to see that this wish is granted. Labor seeks a greater leisure and capital can not resist the economic imperatives that call for it. Mass production, speeded-up efficiency, higher standards of living for all the people, greater leisure during which

to enjoy the benefits of a higher wage, are the elements in a combination that is intriguing to save industry and business by giving them the market upon which to unload surpluses of goods. The economic laws in our present mechanized civilization, in other words, will accomplish for the laboring masses that ideal of a condition for which they are striving, sometimes with sabres and bayonets. Here, indeed, is the strangest phenomenon that organized business and industry have yet faced in their day, a phenomenon so weird in its stated terms as that we impulsively want to pitch it out of the window, and would, no doubt, except for the fact that it is successfully working itself out into everyday, practical, profitable fashion as we are now looking on.

But as fascinating as may be this bewildering change in our economic thought, I ask you to contemplate one more yet increasingly strange and magical, namely, the new social humanitarian thought that has come to dominate American business and industry. The modern industrialist is society's chief friend and benefactor instead of the parasite of old. The employer, the head of Big Business, is no longer the slave driver. He has become the slave emancipator. He has released himself to the higher social tasks of his time. He is the educator, the pioneer, the philanthropist, the culturalist. He builds our cities, he establishes our factories, he sends his wealth into commonwealth channels.

This new name which society has given the business man and industrialist is peculiar to the present generation. It has been relatively only a little while since a man virtually forfeited his right to respectability who dared engage in any pursuits except those of the so-called higher professions. Out of the first 119 colleges founded in America, 105 of them were established for the leading purpose of training young men for the ministry, for law, for medicine or for teaching. There were no institutions a young man might attend for training in what was at that time called the vulgar arts.

Thomas Jefferson, the patron saint of a large element of political followers in America, wrote in keeping with the estimate of his day when he declared that the operation of buying and selling inevitably led to "chicanery, intrigue and exploitation."

It was Emerson's idea that those engaged in any of the vulgar arts or what we commonly denominate now as business and industry, were engaged in nothing that could be classified as above "selfish, huckstering trade."

And the level on which business transactions were carried out in that era, the absence of all ethical purpose and the beastly piratical mannerisms of the world of trade in that day justified all the old English culture arrayed against them.

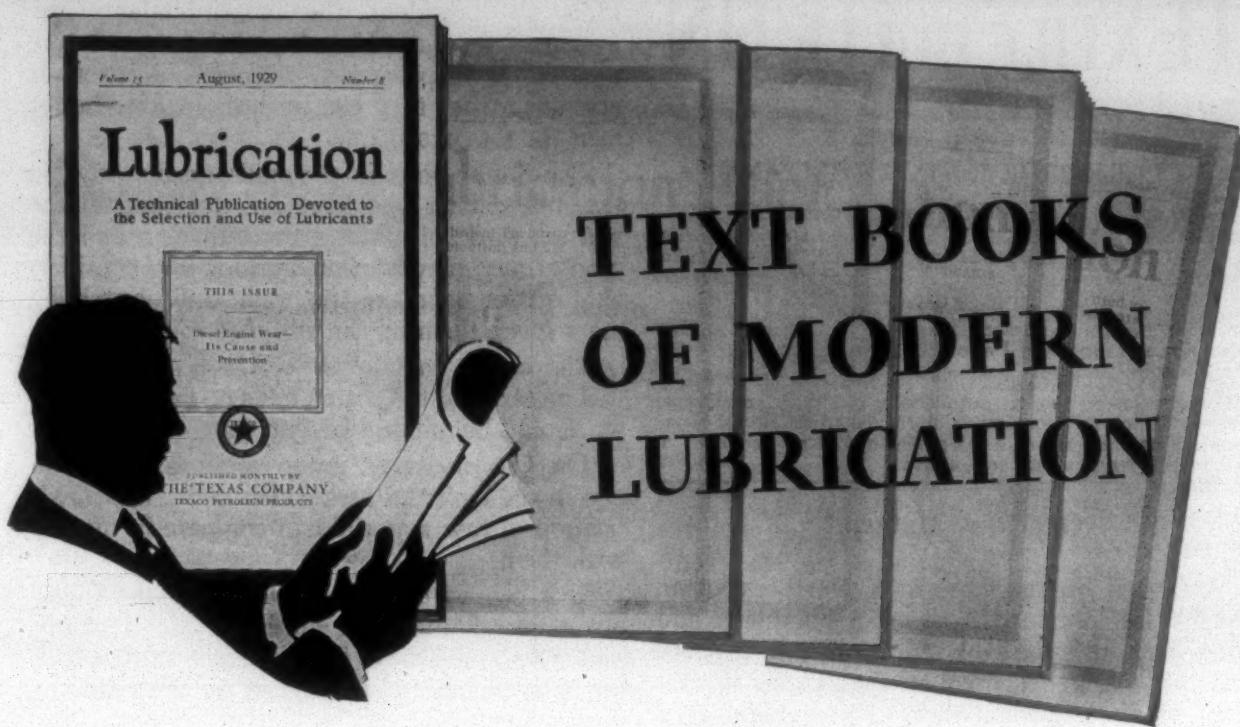
The one big question which industrialists must face at this hour, remarks Mr. Ford on "His Own Page," is not a question of allegiance to programs or opinions or philosophies; it is a question of allegiance to moralities. A man may be hopelessly wrong in all of his opinions, but if he is morally right, he belongs to the continuing order of life."

New Business Obligations.

"Business today," echoes Owen D. Young, "has assumed the obligations of a profession, which means responsible action as a group of devotion to its own ideals, the creation of its own codes, capacity for its own discipline, the award of its own honors and the responsibility for its own service."

These are the shibboleths of the modern industrialist

(Continued on Page 26)



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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Our Raw Material

A ragged orphan boy, in a Northern town, sought and obtained work as a bootblack and there day after day he shined countless shoes and the only relief from monotony was the receipt of an occasional nickle thrown him as a tip.

One day when he had shined a pair of shoes, the man handed him a nickle tip, and said, "That is a good shine you gave me."

It was the first time any customer had ever commented upon a shine and by the same token the first time he had realized that good shines made any difference or maybe it was the first time anybody had said a word of kindness or encouragement to him.

Remembering that one kind statement, "That is a good shine you gave me," he began to take pride in the shines he gave. He cleaned his part of the shoe shine stand and no man thereafter left his stand without having the best shine possible and he also began to watch his customers and take interest in them and he paid more attention to his own personal appearance.

His bright face and the thoroughness of his work, later, attracted the attention of an architect, who was accustomed to have his shoes shined at that stand, and they became friends and finally the architect offered to loan him money for his education.

The shoe shine boy is today one of the leading architects in San Francisco and has to his credit many buildings and he says that the change in his outlook on life came when a man took the trouble to say to a ragged shoe shine boy, "That is a good shine you gave me."

The boys of today are the men of tomorrow and the men of today have a great influence upon the lives of the boys who are to be our future men.

We sometimes doubt if the men in our cotton mills, the president, the superintendents, the overseers, the second hands and the men who are weavers or laborers realize their obligation or are doing what they can towards making better men for tomorrow.

The doffer boys in the mills or the boys in the mill village who have not yet reached the age for work will later grow into men and the kind of men they become depends to a considerable extent upon the treatment and encouragement given them by the mill men of today.

The cotton mill boys are the most valuable raw material of the cotton mills of the South and we should be mindful of that fact.

There is no large group of boys anywhere else in the United States which under the classification of raw material can compare in quality with them.

They are, with few exceptions, of pure Anglo-Saxon blood and their ancestors are a sturdy race who have always had as a race trait, a love for independence and a regard for the rights of their fellow men.

We have not time to dwell here upon the history of these people from the time they left Bavaria and conquered England, but it is interwoven with textile experience and no other boys in the world have such an inheritance of textile experience and knowledge.

The boy in the mill or the mill village today will in a few years from now be a weaver, a second hand, an overseer, a superintendent or a mill president, all of these places being possible for him.

Very few mill boys are ever given much attention except to see that they perform the tasks given them and only in rare cases is one of them given praise for his work or a word of encouragement.

Remembering the great architect of San Francisco who developed as the result of a stranger saying to a ragged shoe shine boy, "That was a good shine you gave me," it will profit the men in the mills to pause occasionally for a word of encouragement or a chat with some boys for oftentimes the result of such interviews will be far beyond expectations.

The average boy may outwardly appear to dislike contacts with men, but with few exceptions, they want such contacts and are hungry for the information, suggestions and encouragement which they secure from those around them.

The man who aids one boy in becoming a better man and a better citizen can not say that his life was spent in vain.

Too few of our mill boys are going on through

school or are fitting themselves for the highest mill positions. Too many of them are drifting into avenues of dissipation and are becoming content to remain upon a low level all their lives.

In other words too little of our raw material is becoming a high class product and too much is becoming seconds or thirds.

Throughout many sections of the United States and in many industries organized "boys' work" has become a regular part of the community or industrial life and splendid results have been obtained.

Just as a cotton mill seeks the best machines and the best methods of converting its cotton into products of high quality, so should it seek the experience of others in converting its more valuable raw material, its boys, into better and finer men for the future operations of its machinery.

Where organized boys work does not exist and can not be installed there still remains the opportunity for the individual mill man, whether he be president, treasurer, superintendent, overseer, weaver or laborer, to render a service to humanity by aiding in making a better man out of some boy.

A man tarried long enough to say to a bootblack, "That was a good shine you gave me," and a great architect was the ultimate product.

An overseer may engage the most humble doffer boy in kindly conversation and perhaps his interest and word of encouragement may be an inspiration and may make that boy realize that he has an opportunity in life and that he can amount to something.

Our raw material is of the best, but what is made of it will depend to a large extent upon how it is shaped and molded by those who have the vision to see it as raw material.

Cotton Mill Wages

In recent years considerable publicity, closely akin to propaganda, has been given to the alleged low wages of the Southern textile industry. Yet during this time mill after mill has been built in the South without the necessity of importing foreign labor, and with no difficulty found in securing native white labor as employees.

Bearing in mind that these mills have no earthly power to force people to work for them, it follows that their employees have come to them voluntarily and in order to better their economic condition.

It is common knowledge that Southern textile labor is recruited from the farms, and, therefore, if, as it is charged, textile wages are low, it

must follow that the returns to the Southern agriculturist are still lower.

Considering the matter then in its broader economic aspect, the critics of Southern mill conditions should not be exerting all their efforts towards creating a still further disparity between industrial and farm labor, but rather should be endeavoring to correct the trouble at its source. If the economic problems of the Southern agriculturist are settled, then any ills which may exist in the cotton mills will automatically correct themselves.

In the criticism of Southern textile wages, frequent references are made to higher textile wages in New England. This disparity is not as great as is usually indicated, because of the extremely low house rent of Southern mills usually with water and lights given free—and coal sold to the employees at cost. But even without taking into consideration these prerequisites, there is nothing like the disparity between textile wages in New England and the South as there is between agricultural wages in New England and the South.

We submit that those who are genuinely interested in the South and the welfare of her citizens should first direct their efforts towards an improved economic status of the farmer rather than the textile worker who in reality is nothing more nor less than a farmer, who, himself, has improved his economic status by going to the cotton mills.—Talladega Home.

Dean Frank Graham Not Present

In our issue of August 29th we published the following as an extract from the list of delegates to a labor union conference held at Burnsville, N. C., during the previous week:

Louise Leonard	Baltimore, Md.
Helen Gregory	Knoxville, Tenn.
Lois McDonald	Winnsboro, S. C.
Margaret Wall	Danville, Va.
FRANK GRAHAM	CHAPEL HILL, N. C.
Matilda Lindsey	Richmond, Va.

A friend of Frank Graham, Dean of the University of North Carolina, writes us that Mr. Graham has written him positively denying that he was in Burnsville at that time or attended the conference and we are therefore very willing to publish this correction.

The list of the delegates to the labor union conference came to us as part of a report on the conference by a detective agency which has in the past been very accurate. We are unable to explain their error in reporting Dean Graham among those present.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

Charlottesville, Va.—The Albemarle Weaving Company, which now operates 130 looms on drapery and upholstery, is to increase production by the installation of more looms.

Hickory, N. C.—The Elliott Knitting Mills have bought eight Schubert & Salzer full fashioned machine to install in their new plant. Another group of these machines will be installed later. The building has sufficient space for 24 machines.

Clover, S. C.—The stockholders of the Hawthorn Spinning Company will meet December 10th to consider a plan to merge with the Hampshire Spinning Company. It is understood locally that stockholders favor the consolidation.

Burlington, N. C.—The Burlington Mills, Inc., is nearing the completion of a two-year program of machinery replacement, rearrangements, additions and substitutions, which will make a total expenditure of over \$200,000. During this time the entire product of the company has been changed from goods which have gone out of style and can not be sold at a profit to entirely new style novelty goods. Selling arrangements have also been changed so the company now controls its own selling agency, and maintains direct sales with the large distributors.

Greenville, S. C.—The Carolina Company, a new corporation, will operate a plant on River street for manufacture of athletic underwear. The plant which is scheduled to open December 15, will employ around 100 persons and will have an annual output of 50,000 dozen garments, according to Fred W. Symmes, who will head the enterprise.

Underwear of all types will be made and much of the cloth will be obtained from textile plants of Greenville and section.

Stanley, N. C.—The Kattermann & Mitchell Silk Mill is now installing additional looms which will fill the mill almost to capacity, it was announced. The mill has been operating on a full-time schedule for some time and, as all of the output is pure silk, there is no trouble in marketing the goods.

Officials are considering securing a location for a mill where they can install a silk throwing plant, which would give them a complete unit. They prefer constructing this throwing plant near their weaving unit. A heating system has just been installed in the silk mill.

Great Falls, S. C.—The addition which has been under construction at Republic Cotton Mills, here, in eastern Chester County, has been entirely completed, the machinery installed and this department of the silk mill will be in full operation by December 2, the announcement having been made by one of the officials of these mills.

Mill No. 3, the silk mill of Republic Cotton Mills, will in the future spin its own yarns for the manufacture of its fabrics. This will make the silk mill a complete unit, since it will do both spinning and weaving. This plant has been buying the yarns in the past.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Rossdale, Ga.—The full fashioned plant of the Richmond Hosiery Mills will more than double its capacity, according to officials. The present mill is producing about 2,000 dozen pairs of hosiery weekly, and when the addition is constructed the capacity of the mill will be approximately 5,000 dozen pairs weekly. The hose is the well known Arrowhead brand.

Work on the new plant will begin about the first of the year and will represent an expenditure of \$35,000.

Gastonia, N. C.—At a meeting of the stockholders and organizers of the Priscilla Mills, Inc., held last Thursday afternoon the following directors were elected: J. H. Separk, J. Lee Robinson, C. D. Gray, R. N. Aycock and S. A. Robinson.

The directors in turn elected the following officers: J. H. Separk, president; R. N. Aycock, vice-president and S. A. Robinson, secretary and treasurer. Offices of the Priscilla Mill will be established in rooms 205 and 206 of the First National Bank building. The new organization will take over the management of the mill December 10.

Burlington, N. C.—A creditors involuntary bankruptcy petition was made in federal district court against the American Hosiery Mill, Burlington, and against J. L. Kernodle and Howard Fogleman, partners in the business.

The petitioners are the Brown Hosiery Mills, with claim of \$1,785 and J. A. Cline and San, and Elliott Knitting Mills, with claims of lesser amounts. They claim acts of bankruptcy were committed by the American concern in the transfer of \$2,000 worth of yarn to the Standard Hosiery Mill on October 28, and the giving of a deed of trust in the amount of \$4,000 to W. D. Maddry on October 30, with intent to make them preferred creditors.

Greenville, N. C.—Negotiations were completed for the purchase by Edward B. Cohen, of Athens, Ga., of the Cotton Specialties Company's plant in this city.

The company was purchased from J. D. Williams and Joseph M. Cohen & Sons, of New York, who had been operating the plant for some time.

Mr. Cohen, the new owner, plans to enlarge the plant and to have a minimum output of 1,000 dozen dresses per week, it was stated.

He will secure additional help at once to bring about the increased output. Mr. Cohen will move his family here from Athens in the near future.

The amount involved in the transaction was said to be between \$15,000 and \$20,000. Legal details in connection with the transfer were handled by Jicks & Johnson, of this city.

American Association to Meet in Pinehurst

Pinehurst, N. C.—Arthur M. Dixon, of Gastonia, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, has announced that the 1930 meeting of the Association would be held here. The announcement came after a meeting of the Board of Governors here to attend the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association Convention.



Cleaner goods in two-thirds the time

IN a certain southern mill cotton hose are kier-boiled to remove mineral oil and other foreign matter before being bleached and dyed. By adding Oakite to their kier-boil formula, a much higher percentage of clean goods is now obtained, and bleaching time has been cut one third. No wonder the bleacher says that Oakite is the only kier-boiling assist he has found that is worth while.

The experience of this mill is typical of many others. Many advantages . . . such as time saved, elimination of kier stains, better penetration of the dyestuff and clearer, more even colors . . . invariably accompany the use of Oakite in wet finishing textiles.

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"Poorer Than Cotton Mill Workers"

In the course of an editorial on "Silk Stockings or Shorter Hours," The News and Courier makes a startling statement in these words: "In the truth that the great majority of the South people are poorer than the cotton mill workers is small consolation, but that truth remains unassailed and unassailable."

Presumably The News and Courier includes the negro population in that "great majority" who are "poorer than cotton mill workers." In that case, the statement is doubtless true.

Thinking of white people only, however, the majority even of these may be poorer than the mill workers, all things taken into consideration. We say "may be," because we are without sufficient exact information bearing on such a comparison to speak positively.

There is a rural tenant population and a mountain folk, who are desperately poor. They would be delighted with the cash income enjoyed by the average cotton mill family. But how numerous these two groups are compared with the growing number of mechanics, artisans of one sort or another, highway employees, girl stenographers and so on, who now constitute an ever growing element of our white population, as public school education and multiplying occupational opportunities encourage progress, we are in no position to say.

Some elaboration of the statement above quoted would undoubtedly be welcomed by many readers of the News and Courier.—Spartanburg Herald.

New Fashioned Group

Philadelphia, Pa.—Organization of the Full Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers of America, Inc., was completed at a meeting at the Union League Club this afternoon of manufacturers who have entered into contractual relations with the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers.

The association will operate under a New York charter, headquarters to be designated at an early meeting of directors, eight of whom were elected, leaving one still to be named.

Those elected are Joseph Haines, Jr., Haines Hosiery Mill; S. E. Summerfield, Gotham Silk Hosiery Co.; Max Freschel, Holeproof Hosiery Co.; George B. McCallum, McCallum Hosiery Co.; Arthur Van Raalte, Van Raalte Hosiery Mills; W. Park Moore, Hancock Knitting Mills;

Benjamin Jacobs, Minisac Mills, Inc., and Joseph Caplan.

Mr. Haines, Mr. Summerfield and William Drexel, of the McCallum Company, were appointed a nominating committee to nominate officers who will be elected at the association's annual meeting during the knitting arts exhibition in Philadelphia in May.

John Nash McCullough, managing director of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, stated in an address that while as an individual he was in accord with the object of the association, which needs a clearing house for the disposition of its problems and needs an impartial arbitrator as manufacturers employing union labor, he was not in favor of an alignment of the group with the association, the great body of which is non-union and the group, therefore, would come into an unsympathetic body.

Mr. McCullough and directors of the new association said most of its members are members also of the national association and would continue so and it was stated that those who also are members of the Philadelphia Textile Manufacturers Association would continue that membership.

CHANGES AT CHARACTER PRODUCTS CO.

Salsbury, N. C.—H. A. Rouzer and C. H. Deal, of Salisbury, have purchased the interest of R. A. Schoolfield, Danville textile factor, and Fred Van Wagene, Salisbury, in the Character Products Company, which has been making shirtings and dress goods for the past year.

The newly reorganized firm has opened offices in the Rouzer Motor Building at Salisbury, while the production plant has been transferred to the building formerly used by the Wallace-Wilson Hosiery Company. C. H. Deal remains as president of the firm.

Miller Addresses Cotton Manufacturers

(Continued from Page 20)

rather than such nauseous axioms as "business is business" and "Let the buyer beware." Society accepts business as being business, but as being more than merely that, and society's estimate is no loftier than that of the great men of America themselves who have come to acknowledge their debt to society and the obligations of their strength to weakness.

Business is life: business is destiny: business is the civilization of all that is good and true and worth while. Business is hospitals endowed by private wealth. Business is the college and university leaping into life

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IF YOU HAVE NOT
USED OUR
AUTOMATIC LOOM
SHUTTLES
YOU SHOULD DO SO
THERE ARE NONE
BETTER ON THE
MARKET

on the wings of the released millions of a James B. Duke. Business is a million-dollar institution for children from the pockets of Senator Couzens. Business is the railroads penetrating into new frontiers, cables thrown under far-away seas, radios in the humble homes of the frontiersmen, automobiles in possession of tradesmen and mechanics and farmers: electric lights in novels, libraries for the masses, schools for every child, home of refuge for the fallen: asylums of mercy for the feeble-minded: restful homes for the aged and indigent.

Mr. Otto Kahn, of New York, had a visitor from London on one occasion who was making his first tour of the United States and asked the great banker and art patron to show him the sights of the American metropolis, all the wonders of that greatest of our cities, its curios, its masterpieces in art and sculpture and unique institutions. After a few days were spent on such rounds, Mr. Kahn said to his friend one morning, "I want to take you today to see the hardest-boiled business man in this country," and he escorted the London sightseer to the offices of the late Edward H. Harriman as the greatest freak in industrial heartlessness that could be found in America. The Englishman talked an hour with Mr. Harriman and walked away from his gilded offices, he turned to Mr. Kahn to remark: "That man Harriman of yours may be hard-boiled, but he is a great poet: only he rhymes in rails."

Cannot Build on Old Basis.

Your Governor was saying the other day to his people of the State that "we cannot build a permanent civilization in North Carolina on the old basis." Certainly, we cannot. Neither is such the aspiration of the more high-minded men of affairs who, while they may,

like Harriman, wear the mask of hard-boiled, are still, as the Englishman said of him, great poets, weaving majestic verses in concrete and steel, writing mighty epics, the cantos of which are cities springing up across barren lands, of mountains through which run roads like silver threads, an industry diversified and an agriculture revived, a social democracy sensitive to the rights of the weakest as well as to the power of the strongest, a civilization pulsating with the breath of life.

To feel that his life had been dedicated to this high ministry gave the late J. B. Duke, North Carolina's supreme industrialist and forerunner of our empire of manufacturing, the thrill that lent a smile to his face and a glow to his heart in his last days, as he related to friends. Vast his material and industrial triumphs: mighty his contributions to the mechanical civilization of his State. His wealth brought us multiplied power houses and ponderous dynamos, lighted our cities with incandescence and dotted our countrysides with flourishing villages and towns, but when he laid over into the lap of his fellow citizens an unthinkable tremendous fortune for the education of the youthhood of his State, for the alleviating of pain in hospitals, for tending the orphans, for building country churches and for caring for aged ministers—for making himself a servant of common wealth, it was his own appraisal that this was his larger service to his people and the greater achievement of his life.

If that became the fixed conviction of the State's super-industrialist, it is no less the way to ultimately worthwhile careers, for every other, whether we be peasants or plutocrats and do our labor in the basements of the world or upon the housetops.

Stripper X

rt hocen

Because there is no substitute for quality.

A constantly increasing number of dyehouses and finishing plants are insuring the uniform quality of their products, better production and more firsts by using **rt hocen**

Ask your neighboring mill what they think of Orthocen.

American Aniline & Extract Company, Inc.
SINCE 1898

141 North Front Street, Philadelphia
Sole Manufacturers of **rt hocen**

Dyestuffs of Quality

Chemicals of Originality

Better Lubrication at Less Cost per month

See Those Oil Drops—

they should be in the bearing, not on the machine, the floor, the goods.

Wasted oil is a troublemaker for you—meaning another oiling soon—and frequently a stained product—with you to get the blame.

All unnecessary—just ask for



It stays in bearings—

keeping machines running smoothly—lessening the danger of tie ups for replacements—lasting longer—requiring fewer oilings—costing the mill less for lubricant—and removing the danger of oil spots on the product.

Write for testing sample and bulletin,
"Lubrication of Textile Machinery."

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Take the Mill Out of the Mud!

When the ground around a building is the same color as the bricks, something is wrong. Red clay and yellow sand have their uses in industry—but as a red-and-yellow carpet around a mill they are hard on the eyes.

Then on a rainy day who wants to walk on sticky, slippery clay? Or slide along on the loose sand? A carpet of green grass, with evergreens, flowering shrubs and shade trees to set the pattern, is easier on the eyes and less ruffling to the temper. The cost of these trees and plants is so little that there is no good reason for not having them around the grounds.

Fence the Grounds with Hedges rather than with Wood or Wire

To help lift the mill out of the mud use hedges along the border lines and drives; put some evergreens at the entrance, and have flowering shrubs along the foundations. If there is room, a little rose garden will be an added attraction. Green grass and these other things will go a long way toward crowding out the mud.

Our landscape service will show you what shrubs and trees can be used to best advantage, and tell you the cost of lifting the mill out of the mud. Our staff will supervise the planting, and a one-year guarantee goes with each job. Just drop us a line, indicating you would like our ideas.

The Howard-Hickory Co.
Nurserymen—Landscape Gardeners
Hickory, North Carolina

Operation and Maintenance of Steam Turbines

(Continued from Page 14)

UNLESS WATER IS CIRCULATING THROUGH CONDENSOR.

Maintenance

Now for maintenance, a word synonymous with efficiency and continuity of service and operation in any plant. There is so much that should be said and so little that I can forcefully express and properly emphasize regarding the subject of maintenance until I am at a loss how to begin.

As a starter, let us take up the subject of maintenance schedules as all effective maintenance must, in my opinion, be done on a regular schedule and be comprehensive enough to determine at fixed intervals the status quo, or condition of the machine as regards its ability to give continuous economical operation. A schedule of this kind would call for at least a monthly inspection of the governor, governor mechanism, oiling and cooling system, and general condition of piping and valves. This inspection need only be a superficial one and some parts of it might be done while the machine was in operation.

Following the periodic monthly inspections would be a quarterly or three months inspection which though more or less of a superficial examination of the machine, would include an inspection of foundation and belts, governor, governor mechanism, hydraulic gear, emergency governor, oil system, throttle and secondary valves and auxiliaries. The emergency governor speed trip should on test operate at 110 per cent of rated speed of machine.

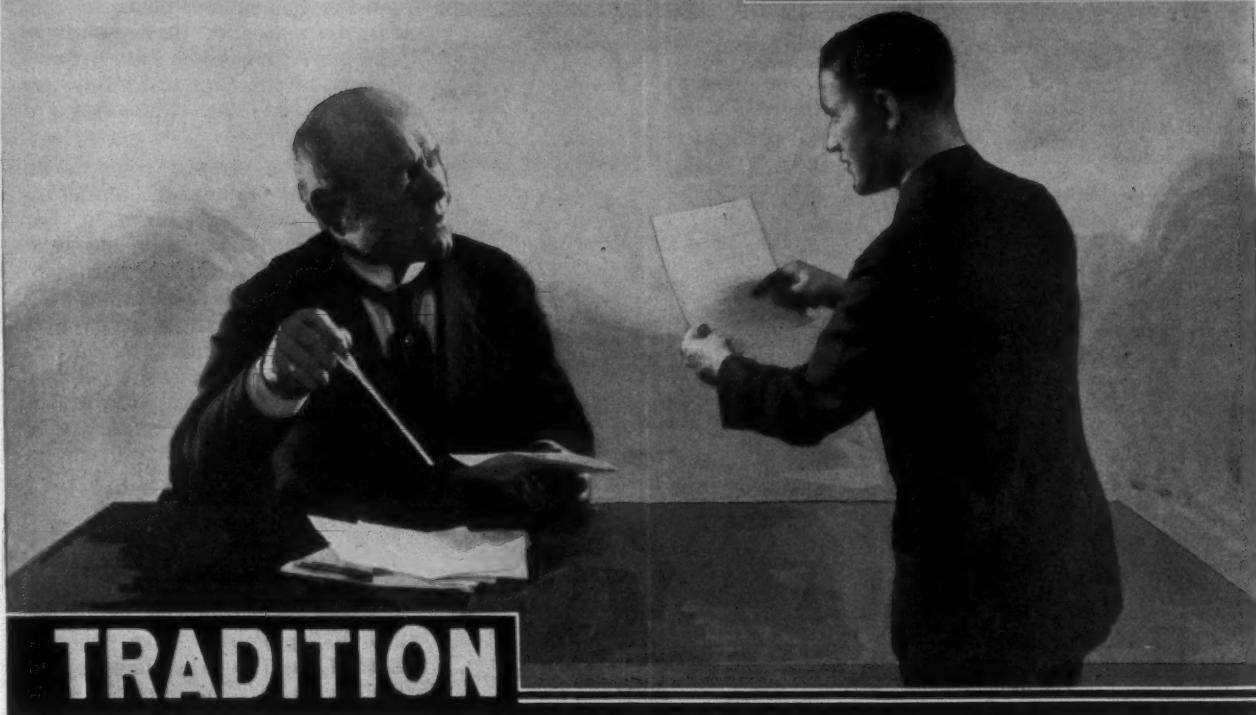
Following close on the heels of the three months inspection would be the three months inspection which would be the semi-annual inspection that calls for practically the same as the three months inspection with the exception that in cases of machines or types where the radial or axial clearance or both can be taken through ports and the casing the clearances should be measured and recorded. This gives a fairly accurate check on the internal condition of the turbine. It is not necessary, I presume, to give a detail of quarterly and semi-annual inspections but suffice it to say that they should be rigidly adhered to and conditions or changes in the conditions of the turbine should be carefully noted and analyzed and if there is anything extraordinary the cause for same should be noted, recorded and proper adjustments or repairs made.

Any and all inspections up to and including the semi-annual inspection are primarily intended to keep the governor and mechanism and oiling system in jam-up condition and the turbine clean.

Now comes the subject of annual inspections on steam turbines, a nation wide controversy. The conditions of equipment and operating conditions, in my opinion, should govern the scope and extent of annual inspections and no fixed rule can be rigidly adhered to by all or so fixed that it will be flexible or comprehensive enough to adapt itself to any and all steam generating stations.—From the *Textorian*, published by the Cone group of mills, Greensboro, N. C.

Callaway Cotton Mills, of LaGrange, Ga., have begun work on the clearing of ground for an airplane landing field of 40 acres. Eventually, the company plans to operate its own fleet of planes for use by officials and for business, it was disclosed by Cason J. Callaway, president of the firm.

PROGRESS



TRADITION

"Here, Lad—

The way you talk about electric motors, one would think that they are a thing apart from the electrical industry.

Has any reason arisen why they should receive *special* consideration?"

**"Linc-Weld" Superiority
is due to:**

1. Larger Shaft through Motor
2. Larger Bearings
3. Better Insulation
4. Stronger Frame (Steel)
5. Greater Overload Capacity

L

"Sure, Pop—

now, there has.

Motors were almost dead-level electric stock until Lincoln upset deep-rooted standards by producing a STEEL motor—bigger shafts and bearings—greater overload capacity—at no price increase. Which stepped *that* motor out of regular electrical merchandise into the intensely specialized field. That's the forward step of the specialist.

And by the way, Pop, what became of the general store in your home town?"

The Lincoln Electric Co., Dept. No. 29-11, Cleveland, O.

"Linc-Weld"

LINCOLN MOTOR

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

—A—	Page	—L—	Page
Abbott Machine Co.	—	Klipstein, A. & Co.	—
Abington Textile Machinery Works	—	Lambeth Rope Corp.	40
Akron Belting Co.	34	Lane, W. T. & Bros.	44
Aktivin Corp.	34	Langley, W. H. & Co.	38
Alemite Mfg. Corp.	44	Lawrence, A. C. Leather Co.	—
Allen Company	44	Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co.	—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	—	Lewis, John D.	—
American Aniline & Extract Co.	27	Lincoln Electric Co.	29
American Bobbin Co.	—	Lincoln Hotel	32
American Glanzstoff Corp.	—	Link-Belt Co.	—
American Kron Scales Co.	6	Lock, J. E. & Son, Inc.	—
American Moistening Co.	—	Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.	36
American Yarn & Processing Co.	38	Lowell Crayon Co.	41
Amory, Browne & Co.	—	—M—	—
Arabol Mfg. Co.	—	Marston, Jno. P. Co.	37
Armstrong Cork & Insulation Co.	2	Mathieson Alkali Works	—
Arnold, Hoffman & Co.	—	Mauney Steel Co.	39
Ashworth Bros.	—	McCormick & Co.	39
Associated Business Papers, Inc.	—	Mill Devices Co., Inc.	—
Atlanta Brush Co.	—	Mississippi Glass Co.	—
Bahnsen Co.	—	Morse Chain Co.	—
Baily, Joshua L., & Co.	38	—N—	—
Bancroft, Jos. & Sons Co.	—	National Aniline & Chemical Co.	—
Barber-Colman Co.	4-39	National Electric Supply Co.	36
Barber Mfg. Co.	—	National Ring Traveler Co.	24
Billington, Jas. H. Co.	18	Neutrasol Chemical Corp.	—
Bond, Chas. Co.	—	Neumann, R. & Co.	—
Borne, Scrymser Co.	—	Newport Chemical Works, Inc.	—
Bouligny, R. H., Inc.	24	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	28
Brown, David Co.	26	—O—	—
Buffalo Forge Co.	13	Oakite Products, Inc.	25
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co.	—	—P—	—
Caldwell, W. E. Co.	—	Parks-Cramer Co.	—
Catlin & Co.	39	Parks & Woolson Machine Co.	—
Celanese Corp. of America	—	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.	—
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	—	Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co.	—
Charlotte Mfg. Co.	—	—R—	—
Ciba Co., Inc.	19	Rhyne, Moore & Thies	—
Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co.	—	Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.	—
Collins Bros. Machine Co.	—	R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.	—
Cook's, Adam, Sons, Inc.	—	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	39
Cooper Hewitt Electric Co.	—	Rogers Fibre Co.	—
Corn Products Refining Co.	43	Roy, B. S. & Son	—
Courtney, Dana S. Co.	18	Rycle, John & Sons	—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	3	S—	—
Crump, F. M. & Co.	38	Saco-Lowell Shops	—
Curran & Barry	26	Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc.	—
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.	26	Sargent's, C. G. Sons Corp.	—
Dairy Ring Traveler Co.	—	Scott, Henry L. Co.	38
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	38	Seaboard Ry.	—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	—	Seydel Chemical Co.	—
Draper, E. S.	24	Seydel-Woolley Co.	41
Draper Corporation	—	Shambow Shuttle Co.	—
Dronsfield Bros.	2	Sipp-Eastwood Corp.	—
Duke Power Co.	—	Stirrine, J. E. & Co.	—
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.	40	S K F Industries	—
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	—	Sonneborn, L. Sons	—
Eaton, Paul B.	30	Sonoco Products	—
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.	12	Southern Ry.	40
Economy Baler Co.	—	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	43
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	—	Stafford Co.	—
Entwistle, T. C. Co.	—	Stanley Works	—
F—	—	Standard Looms, Inc.	—
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.	—	Standard Oil Co.	—
Federal Phosphorus Co.	—	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	—
Ferguson Gear Co.	—	Stein, Hall & Co.	35
Fidelity Machine Co.	—	Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc.	38
Fisher Leather Belting Co., Inc.	34	Stodghill & Co.	—
Ford, J. B. Co.	37	Stone, Chas. H.	—
Foster Machine Co.	—	T—	—
Benjamin Franklin Hotel	—	Taylor Instrument Cos.	—
Franklin Process Co.	5	Terrell Machine Co.	17
G—	—	Texas Co., The	21
Garland Mfg. Co.	36	Textile Banking Co.	33
General Dyestuff Corp.	—	Textile Finishing Machinery Co.	1
General Electric Co.	—	Textile Mill Supply Co.	43
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.	—	Tolhurst Machine Works	—
Grasselli Chemical Co., Inc.	—	Tripod Paint Co.	—
Graton & Knight Co.	—	Tubize Artificial Silk Co.	—
H—	—	U—	—
Halton's, Thomas Sons	—	U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	31
Harris, A. W. Oil Co.	—	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	41
Hart Products Corp.	—	Universal Winding Co.	41
Hercules Powder Co.	—	V—	—
H. & B. American Machine Co.	30	Veeder-Root, Inc.	—
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	—	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	36
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	28	Fred'k Victor & Achelis	24
Howard-Hickory Co.	—	Viscose Co.	—
Hunt, Rodney, Machine Co.	—	Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	44
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.	—	W—	—
I—	—	Washburn, Inc.	—
Iselin-Jefferson Co.	24	Washburn Printing Co.	40
J—	—	Watts, Ridley & Co.	—
Johnson, Chas. B.	—	Wellington, Sears & Co.	38
Kaumagraph Co.	—	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	—
Keever Starch Co.	2	Whitin Machine Works	—
	—	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	40
	—	Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.	—
	—	Williams, J. H. Co.	—
	—	Wolf, Jacques & Co.	—
	—	Wood, T. B. Sons Co.	—
	—	Woodward, Baldwin & Co.	38

TEXAS SPINNING OPERATIONS SHOW GAIN

Austin, Texas. — During October, spinners gained one point, in contrast to a loss of three points in September, according to Brevard Nichols, of the Bureau of Business Research, at the University of Texas.

"While the upward trend is an encouraging feature, the slight increase is rather insignificant in view of the fact that the ratio has been below normal for more than two years," Mr. Nichols said. "It has been pointed out many times before that a sustained rise in raw cotton prices was unlikely, as long as the spinners were operating on an unfavorable basis. This situation continues to be the major bearish influence in the cotton market."

"American middling cotton in Liverpool average 10.10d in October and 32-twist cotton yarn in Manchester averaged 15.08d, compared to 10.40d for cotton and 15.42d for yarn in September. Yarn declined relatively a little less than cotton, resulting in an advance of the spinners' margin from 148 in September to 149 in October. Last year in October the ratio average 148 and in October, 1927, it stood at 156. At present levels, the ratio is considerably below normal, indicating that spinners are likely to hold their purchases of raw cotton at a minimum."

PATENTS

Trade-marks, Copyrights
A former member of the Examining Corps in the United States Patent Office. Convenient for personal interviews.

PAUL B. EATON

Registered Patent Attorney
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Washington, D. C.

Oils and Leathers

We are manufacturers of Houghton's Absorbed Oils and VIM Mechanical Leathers—a total of over 400 products.

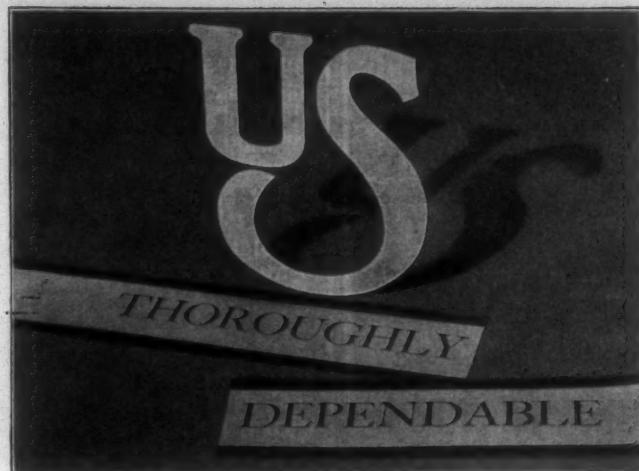
E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.
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BULLETIN CLASSIFIED ADS

are read in practically every textile mill in the Southern States. Make your wants and offerings known through this medium. \$3.00 per inch for each insertion.

Set this style type, figure about 40 words to the inch.

Set this style, about 30 words to the inch.

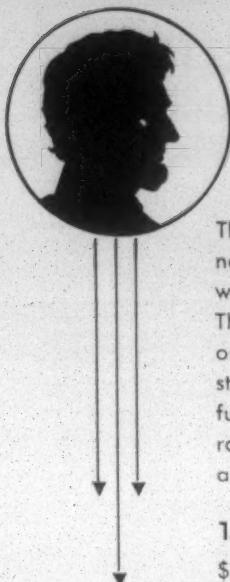


Mill men will tell you that **US** bobbins stand up well under trying conditioning processes, and withal maintain the true fit and smooth surface so necessary to uninterrupted production . . . that **US** spools run evenly, are of a uniform weight, and are easily and safely handled . . . that **US** shuttles endure the wear and tear of the loom to a point that appreciably lowers replacement.

*Wherever fine fabrics are made, **US** products help make them.*

Founded in 1857
U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE
COMPANY
PROVIDENCE, R. I. **MONTICELLO, GA.**
EASTERN DIVISION *JORDAN DIVISION*
 MANCHESTER, N.H. ~ GOFFSTOWN, N.H.
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ENJOY THE BEST

The highest-priced room at New York's new Hotel Lincoln is \$7 for a large room with twin beds, tub bath and shower. The lowest price is \$3 for a room for one, with shower...The Lincoln has "thirty stories of sunshine and fresh air," beautifully decorated and modernly-furnished rooms, each with bed lamp, servidor and the "sleepingest" beds imaginable.

1400 Rooms—1400 Baths

\$3 to \$5 for one \$4 to \$7 for two

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Lackawanna 1400

NEW YORK'S NEW HOTEL

LINCOLN

Eighth Avenue, 44th to 45th Streets, Times Square

Receiver's Sale of Cotton Mill Property

Spinning and Weaving—6840 Spindles

As Receiver of Sutherland Manufacturing Company properties, I will sell at public outcry, at the courthouse in Augusta, Georgia, on December 3, 1929, at 12:30 P. M., or as soon thereafter as reasonably convenient, the corporate rights, grants and franchises of Sutherland Manufacturing Company, together with two acres and 34/100 of an acre in Augusta, Georgia, on which is located the manufacturing plant, consisting of cotton mill of Sutherland Manufacturing Company, together with all the improvements on said lot, including the mill with all the machinery and appliances connected therewith, as well as easements in the nature of rights of way over certain adjoining streets and alleys.

Terms of sale: Bid to be accompanied by certified check for Twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00). Sale subject to approval of Court. Purchase money payable in full within ten days after confirmation of sale, or as set out in decree of Richmond Superior Court entered October 31, 1929, in the cause of Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company vs. Sutherland Manufacturing Company, mortgage foreclosure, to which reference is made for full particulars.

C. M. CARROLL,
Receiver.

Growing Market for Awnings

Color is now so important as a decorative factor that awnings have become an essential part of the well equipped home, according to H. S. Johnson of the New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute. Mr. Johnson was a speaker at the annual meeting of the New England Tent and Awning Manufacturers Association, at New Haven, Conn.

"One of the best ways to develop volume markets for awnings," he said "is to extend a recognition of the fact that awnings have become a necessity and are not merely an accessory in the modern home. It has been definitely established that they increase the value as well as the comfort of a home.

"At the present time there is a very real opportunity for awning manufacturers to extend this recognition more widely among builders and developers of home communities. In these cases awnings should be sold as part of the completely equipped home. They are no longer a luxury and it should be possible to make them as much an integral and desirable feature of a new home as fireplaces, plumbing or heating equipment."

Mr. Johnson also pointed out that manufacturers of tents and awnings have extensive potential markets for their products in supplying equipment for automobile tourists and a variety of accessories that are becoming popular at summer and winter beach resorts.

New Oil Developed for Knit Machines

Tentative specifications for a stainless lubricating oil for knitting machines have been prepared by the research associate of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers at the Bureau of Standards, Washington.

These tentative specifications are the result of a research study made over a period of many months. They have been submitted to the oil refiners who co-operated in the study, and it is expected definite specifications will be adopted and announced in the near future.

Only three of the 22 samples of oils submitted to the association's research associate passed all of the tests to which they were subjected. These three oils were clear and colorless to start with, and exhaustive tests demonstrated that they would not stain any fabric made on a knitting machine.

Among the tests to which the oils were exposed were: 1. Exposing the oil-treated fabric to daylight for six months; 2. Exposing the oil-treated fabric to the arc light of the fadeometer for 18 hours.

The next step in the association's program looking toward the standardization of lubricating oils for knitting machines will be to have a practical test made of the oil prepared in accordance with the tentative specifications. Three mills, members of the National Association, will use this oil for a certain period of time under every-day working conditions, thus allowing for a check of the results obtained under laboratory conditions.

Oil refining companies which co-operated with the association's research associate are: Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, Standard Oil Co. of California, Gulf Refining Co., N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, Swan-Finch Oil Corp., and Sun Oil Co.

Textile Banking Company

Fifty Union Square - - - New York

FACTORYING as applied to the textile manufacturing industry in New York is a means adopted by manufacturers to distribute their production on a basis equivalent to selling for cash, without credit risk, while at the same time granting to the purchaser of the product the usual terms of sale customary in the trade.

The Textile Banking Company is providing factoring service for manufacturers, eliminates the necessity on the part of the manufacturer of maintaining Credit and Collection Departments, assumes credit risks, and provides a constant flow of funds into the manufacturer's treasury as shipments covering sales go forward.

Passing upon credits and providing funds for the operation of a manufacturing plant are strictly commercial banking functions. It is decidedly to the advantage of the manufacturer to separate entirely from each other the functions of banking and selling.

The Textile Banking Company firmly believes that forceful and efficient selling, plus a liberal credit checking service, and ample financial backing, go far towards the successful operation of any mill.

We will be pleased to discuss the subject in detail with any one interested.

Write for Booklet.

Textile Banking Company
Fifty Union Square
New York, N. Y.

SOLUBILIZE THE STARCH
for
SLASHING and FINISHING
in your own mill
by a short boil with

Aktivin-S

Simple—Reliable
Economic

Booklet describing method on request

THE AKTIVIN CORPORATION
50 Union Square
New York City

“KANTHURT”

Leather Belting

THE average leather belt, no matter how good the quality, will not give good service when run at high speeds over small pulleys or when used with an idler and short center drives. “Kanthurt” is a special belting in every particular and is built particularly for drives of that nature, for which service it has no equal. It is extremely flexible, with tremendous tractive qualities. It is assembled with a special, water-proof cement and is treated for resistance to water, heat, acid fumes, climatic conditions, steam and other elements which are particularly destructive to the average leather belt.

Before deciding that any transmission drive is too difficult for a leather belt, let us make recommendations for a “Kanthurt” drive. You will be surprised at the economy and the results of such an installation.

The Fisher Leather Belting Co.,
INCORPORATED
Main Office and Factory
325 North Third Street - Philadelphia
Greenville, S. C.—Masonic Temple
Telephone 2316
W. W. Fowler
District Agent
We can make a Leather belt for any position

Elementary Spinning Room Calculations

(Continued from Page 10)

roll and divide them by the circumference of the bobbin. Your answer will be the R. P. M. that the traveler lags behind the spindle speed, so that the twist may be put in the yarn. The spindle speed—this answer will equal the traveler speed.

Example:

Front roll 1 inch diameter and makes 120 R. P. M.—then $1 \times 3.1416 \times 120 =$ inches delivered in one minute or 376.8. Now we will allow 3 per cent for contraction. Thus $376.8 \times .99 = 365.5$.

Now the bobbin is $\frac{1}{8}$ or .875 inches in diameter. Then $3.1416 \times .875 = 2.74$. Then $365.50 \div 2.74 = 134$. Now our spindle speed is 9000, then $9000 - 134 =$ traveler speed 8866. Now $8866 \div 365.50 =$ twist per inch. 24.2 is the correct twist.

Now we will figure the twist without considering the contraction of the yarn or the traveler speed at all. Now, we have the following rule: Spindle speed \div front roll delivery = twist per inch.

Example:

$9000 \div 376.8 = 23.8$.

You will note that the last rule came within .40 of the correct answer, and this is accurate enough and is the rule that is used in the mill. Now before we start to figuring our twist by using the train of gears, we learn how to figure the whirl to the cylinder. Now the ratio of the whirl to the cylinder is the turns that the spindle makes while the cylinder makes one. Now, we have a good many rules that we apply to figure this ratio and we will consider some of them so you may pick the one you like best.

One rule is: To add $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch to the whirl, and then subtract 5 per cent for slippage.

Example:

Diameter of cylinder 8 inches.

Diameter of whirl $\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

Then $8 \div (7 \text{ plus } 1) = 8$. Then 5% of 8 = .40; thus $8 - .40 = 7.60$ correct ratio.

— — — — —

Now, another rule is the diameter of cylinder \div diameter of whirl without adding anything to the whirl, then subtracting about 10 per cent.

Example:

Diameter of cylinder 8 inches.

Diameter of whirl 1 inch.

Then $8 \div 1 = 8$. Then $8 \times 10\% = .80$.

Thus: $8 - .80 = 7.20$ ratio.

Now the rules that we have considered are the ones that apply to band drive.

(Continued Next Week)

KNITTERS BUYING RAYON

Increasing activity on the part of knitters and less eagerness to place new orders on the part of weavers was reported by some of the leading domestic producers. Sales for the past week were, however, maintained at a considerably higher level than expected.

One hundred denier multi-filament yarn continued to lead in demand with the knitting trade showing an increasing interest in this count.

Commenting on the outlook for the few remaining weeks of the current year, the sales head of one of the largest yarn manufacturers said that there was nothing in the rayon sales picture today that warranted any feeling other than optimism toward the closing sales figures for the year.



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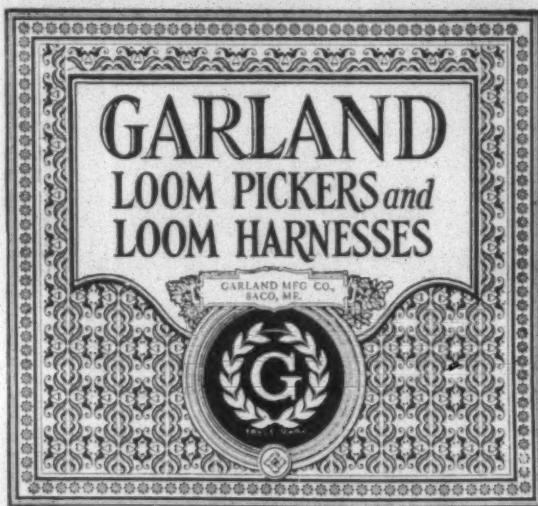
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(Continued from Page 8)

garments sold by stores making claims of as high as 50 per cent contained as low as 4.1 per cent.

Signs in the underwear department proclaimed the wool content of our garments. Our customers came, saw, believed, and purchased in ever-increasing quantities. This year the percentage of wool in all union suits appears on a label sewn on to each garment.

Customers were returning children's cotton Roman striped hose because of staining by the dyestuffs. We posted signs in the department and issued pamphlets with each pair sold reading: "Roman striped hose occasionally become slightly stained during the washing process because of excess dye. Thorough rinsing will lessen staining." The sales continued, the complaints ceased.

Customers no longer purchased a cat in the bag.

The moral of this story is—if you would make your industry more profitable, study it, as an association, and as individuals, from the consumer point of view.

Barrett Predicts Failure of Unionization Campaign

(Continued from Page 12)

group. Please do not try to laugh this off. It is a fact, Nor is it a condition peculiar to the South. The working people of New England, New York, or the central West would be just as prejudiced against a bunch of Southern organizers being sent into their field as the South would be against a bunch of Northerners coming into this section.

"We say to you that it is utterly impossible for a group of organizers from the North to organize the textile workers of the South—and we make this assertion as a result of an experience that has no equal in the textile field of this section. It is just as impossible for you men from the North to organize the South as it would be for a group from the South to go into your Northern section and organize the workers there.

"Then, too, your sincerity may be doubted by many Southern workers. You say that it is your duty, that is, the duty of your organization, to come to the rescue of the textile workers of the South. You will be met with this inquiry: 'Why didn't your organization do this in the old days, when the textile workers of the South really needed your services?' Again we speak from experience and close observation when we assert that wonderful advancement has been made without the assistance of the American Federation of Labor, because that assistance was not forthcoming. This progress among the textile workers of North Carolina, at least, is due to several causes and influences, chief among which is the fact that a man by the name of Aycock lived in this State, and became its governor. Because of his influence the compulsory school attendance law was enacted, and this put the children in the school and their daddies to work at the spindle and the loom.

"Another cause in this great progress is that found in the personnel of the manufacturers of today as compared with the owners in the old days. The mill owners of the old days loved to be looked upon purely as a benefactor; the mill owner of today is a manufacturer, in the business for the purpose of building up a business to ever larger proportions, and recognizes certain great truths in the treatment of his workers, which he has made effort to incorporate in his business to the end that his business would fare better. This cause has

contributed to the advancement of the textile worker.

"Then, too, the State, the press, the colleges and universities, have recognized that the textile workers, while making some progress, had not made the progress that is general to the State. All these agencies have been advocating still better improvements among the conditions surrounding the lives of the textile workers. This, too, has been of untold value to that group.

"All these things have come slowly, it is true, and there have been many times during this slow progress that the assistance of the American Federation of Labor would have been received with great gratitude. But that assistance was not forthcoming.

"We know that you, Mr. Green, have but little personal knowledge of the conditions in the South. Nor do you know much of the peculiarities of this community. Your information comes from reports laid before you. These reports were made by individuals who interpreted conditions as they saw them, and wanted to see them. Reports that you have received are based, very naturally, upon the worst conditions to be found in a given section, because it is in such place that one would naturally turn in obtaining evidence of prevailing conditions that needed remedy. You think of Marion, and the inexcusable conditions existing there, when you think of North Carolina. We would have you go on a little further, and think of conditions in other mills here. See those just below Marion, at Rutherfordton, Forest City and Spindale, Shelby, Erlanger and many other places over the State, and you will then understand more thoroughly our assertions that great advancement has been made in the textile industry in this State.

"Do not misunderstand us, please. The conditions are not perfect. There are many, many things that need to be worked out as yet. There is much to be done before the textile workers will be on a par with workers in other lines of endeavor. One of these needed things, and it may well be said the first great need, is the adoption of the principle of collective bargaining between the employer and the workers. As we see it, this machinery must be put in operation before any of the problems can be settled.

"With all these facts before us, Mr. Green, we have suggested that the textile workers of the South form their own organization, with their membership confined to those who are actually engaged in the mills of the South, with general and subordinate offices filled by men and women who are engaged in actual work in the textile industry of the South. It would in no wise be a secession movement, for the workers of the South belong to no organization now from which to secede. It would not, in any sense of the word, be an act of disloyalty to the American Federation of Labor, for the American Federation of Labor has never done anything that would place these workers under any obligation to the A. F. of L.

"It would, on the other hand, be an organization which provides the machinery for collective bargaining; it would have the support of public opinion; it would train the workers in organization activities; it would prove to the manufacturers that they, too, profit by and through the principles of collective bargaining. It would not disturb and disrupt industry. Such plan, we believe, would prove more beneficial to the workers than any other plan or method that could be adopted.

"This, in our opinion, is by far better than for your group to begin now an organization campaign which can end in nothing but failure for yourself, costly disturbance in the South and disaster for the Southern textile workers."

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—There was no relief from the quiet situation in cotton goods last week. Prices on gray goods and sheetings were somewhat easier due to the desire of some mills to secure new business. Print cloth prices showed no change. Buyers continued to make lower bids and were unwilling to pay current prices for any considerable lots. Sliding scale prices on print cloths sheetings were abandoned.

In print cloths some sales were made at full prices, scattered lots of 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch 64x60s 5.35-yard bringing 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ s, although second hands sold 1,000-piece lots at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. First hands continued to offer the goods out at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, but only for yardage, running to the end of the year. Similarly they continued to offer 60x48s at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Some light sales of combed broadcloths were made. In carded broadcloths the market heard of sales of 100x60s made at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, with other grades and quantities held for 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and 10c. Much comment was current on withdrawal of looms from carded broadcloths. One large producer was reported to have taken off 50 per cent of looms a month ago on 100x60s and kindred constructions; another had cut production of carded broadcloths to 25 per cent showed intention of continuing on such a schedule to February 1.

In the fine goods market better business was done in shirting fancies, particularly in all cotton goods, that has been apparent for some time past. Likewise inquiry toward the close was better and bids were current for some higher grade fabrics of Eastern make, although about 1c difference was apparent in mill and buyer price ideas.

At conference of sheeting merchants this week it was disclosed that it is the intention of several of them to meet irregular competition more firmly in future, and particularly while mills are curtailing their output.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, 64x60s.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yrd.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown sheetings, stand.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tickings, 8-oz.....	20-21
Denims.....	17
Standard prints.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Staple ginghams, 27-in.....	10

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was little improvement in the yarn situation last week. Buyers showed more interest in their requirements for the first quarter of next year, but most of them were content to feel out the market and only an occasional large order was reported. Trade in small orders was not very active.

Most Southern spinners are credited with having sufficient business on hand to keep them busy through the rest of the year on their curtailed schedules. The trade here is hopeful that the effect of the depressed business conditions will be lessened within a few more weeks. Yarn buyers lack confidence to operate ahead under present conditions. Scattered weaving inquiries ranging under 20,000 pounds were current and some interest was shown in tinged insulating grades, but the carded division and thus the greater part of this market was rather slow.

During the past week some fair orders ranging from 50,000 to 100,000 pounds in croose count weaving yarns from 8s to 16s and concentrated in the 10s has been done at prices 1c or more per pound under general market levels. Bids for further goods at such prices have met with no response and the market with recent improvement in cotton, has showed a little firmer tendency. The principle obstacle to a broader market has been not so much price uncertainty, for November-December-January has been occasionally sold, as the limited capacity of weavers who are faced with curtailments in cloth production.

Southern Single Warps		Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones	
8s	32 1/2	8s	31
10s	33	10s	31
12s	33 1/2	12s	31 1/2
14s	34	14s	32
16s	35	16s	32 1/2
20s	36 1/2	18s	33
24s	37	20s	34 1/2
30s	40	22s	35
40s		24s	36
Southern Single Skeins		Southern Two-ply Combed Peeler	
10s	32	8s	47
12s	33	20s	49 1/2
14s	34	30s	56
16s	33 1/2	38s	58
20s	35 1/2	40s	58 1/2
22s	36 1/2	50s	62 1/2
24s	37	60s	70
26s	38	70s	81
30s	39 1/2	80s	91
40s		8s-12s	47
Southern Two-ply Skeins		Southern Two-ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns	
4s-8s	32	40	49
10s	32 1/2	47 1/2	57
12s	33	56	58
14s	34	36s	58 1/2
16s	35	38s	58 1/2
20s	36	40s	59
24s	38	50s	63 1/2
26s	39	60s	72 1/2
30s	40	70s	83 1/2
40s	47 1/2	80s	96
50s	56		
60s	63		
Southern Two-ply Warps		Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones	
8s	32 1/2	10s	46 1/2
10s	33 1/2	12s	46
12s	34 1/2	14s	46 1/2
14s	34 1/2	16s	47
16s	35	20s	47 1/2
20s	36	22s	48
24s	38 1/2	24s	49
30s	40	26s	49 1/2
40s	48	28s	50
40s ex.	48	38s	56
Carpet and Upholstery Yarns in Skeins		40s	56
8s to 9s 3-4ply tinged tubes	28	50s	62 1/2
8s 3-ply hard white warp		60s	71
twist	31		
10s and 12s 3 and 4-ply hard white yarn tubes and skeins	32 1/2		
Same warps	33 1/2		

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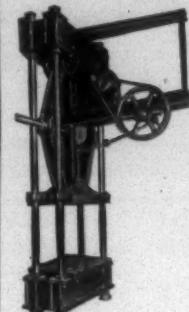
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Unjust to the South

Doubtless more ages must elapse before controlling racial, religious and partisan prejudice can be civilized out of the minds of even the most advanced people. The warp may vary with nationals, cultists and regionalists, but it appears persistently to color judgments and determine actions.

The Southern people for more than a century have realized these truths, both as demonstrators and as victims of them. But they have suffered more as victims than as practitioners. Since the occurrences of the great interstates war, and its aftermaths the South, as a section of the American citizenry, has been the target for a persistent and undiscriminating enmity toward the general character of its people, their patriotism, their peace and social order and their equal rights as constituents of the Union.

The puzzling phenomenon is the habit in the North, especially in most of its leading presses, of painting in mordant colors all Southern sentiments and transactions which do not accord with prevalent Northern views and practices. Because Southern white people do not choose, to use a celebrated Vermont locution, to consort socially with the negroes, intermarry with them, and to be governed by them, why should they be classified with savages? And because Southern parents do not choose to have their children taught that they are only glorified apes and there is no Creator-God of mankind, why should they be published to the world as anti-Darwinian dumbbells and the hillbillies of the Bible-belt? And because they refuse the communism, anarchism and murder methods of Russian hirelings, employed to "raise hell" in America and overthrow our governmental system, why should they be advertised as surviving dervishes of "nationalist superstitions" and brutish enemies of freedom of opinion, freedom of speech, and freedom to start class wars and destroy civilization?

For example, it is hard to understand why the New York World, so long trusted by Southerners as a just and friendly newspaper, should say of the recent Gastonia murder trial that the punishments apportioned to the murderers who came down from the North "will leave many in serious doubt whether even-handed justice has been administered." That comment suggests the presence of a spirit strangely new to the editorial columns of the New York World—a spirit that might well have been summoned from the alien areas of the East Side of Manhattan. We do not recognize it as a familiar spirit.

But the New York World is not alone in questioning the justice and righteous intentions of the Southern people. Other Northern journals have given their open sympathy to the alien agitators who invaded North Carolina with the set purpose to embroil its people and make war upon its government, its peace officers and its courts. A sheaf of their unreasoned and unjustified criticisms of Southern character and Southern courts lies before us.

The one straight and sufficient reply to all of them is that the Southern people are of one mind and one heart in the matter of suppressing communism as a substitute for constitutional government and in their purpose to punish those who use sedition, torch and gun to subvert peace and social order into bloody anarchy.—Atlanta Constitution.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.—Japanese enterprise is entering the cotton manufacturing industry in the Amazon Valley.

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WANT position as overseer carding. Efficient and experienced. Good references. No. 5663.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Good character, experienced and trustworthy. No. 5664.

WANT position as overseer, or as second hand in spinning, where there is a chance of promotion. Experienced and efficient. No. 5665.

WANT position as napper and finisher. Age 31. Two years with large manufacturing company, now in hands of receiver. Experienced in starching and calendering, folding, inspecting and all kinds of finishing, plain, dobby checks and napped goods. No. 5666.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Fancies, jacquard and box work my specialties. Best references. No. 5667.

WANT position as superintendent cloth or yarn mill. Special fancy weaving my hobby. Prefer Alabama. No. 5668.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced on carded and combed yarns and an I. C. S. graduate. Reliable and willing. Seven years on present job. No. 5669.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or as superintendent. No. 5670.

WANT position as master mechanic. Seventeen years experience. On present job eight years, and present employers will recommend me. No. 5671.

WANT position as bookkeeper or payroll clerk. Finished course in LaSalle accountancy. Age 20, an orphan. Protestant, good morals. Two years card room experience. No. 5672.

WANT position—by high grade superintendent. Can give satisfaction. No. 5673.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Ten years overseer on plain goods. Best references. No. 5674.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer. Jacquard work preferred. Best references. No. 5675.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Special studies in spinning, and 25 years experience. Good references. No. 5676.

WANT position as superintendent, or as carder and spinner. Experienced, good manager of help and best references. No. 5677.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding and spinning. Age 42. Experienced on plain, fancies, silk, rayon, and cotton fabrics. References. No. 5678.

WANT position as master mechanic. 20 years experience and can handle any size job. Go anywhere. No. 5679.

WANT position as overseer weaving or designing, or both. 15 years experience on cotton, rayon, fancies and mixed. Six years designer. No. 5680.

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WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent. Good reason for wanting to change. Best references. No. 5682.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on fancies, rayon, upholstery and dress goods. Would accept position as second hand in large mill if pay is right. No. 5683.

WANT position as overseer or second hand in weaving. Six years experience on plain goods. Several years with Draper Corp. Good references. No. 5684.

WANT position as head loomfixer or overhauler. 18 years experience. One weaver in family. Good references. No. 5685.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or slashing, spooling and warping. Experienced on plain and fancies. Strictly temperate. No. 5686.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving. One loomfixer in family. Good references. No. 5687.

WANT position as dyer. Experienced on raw stock and long chain. No. 5688.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer jacquard weaving. Textile school graduate and practical experience. No. 5689.

WANT position as second hand in carding or as card grinder. 14 years card room experience and good references. No. 5690.

WANT position as personal manager. University graduate and six years experience. Best references as to character, training, experience and ability. No. 5691.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 25 years experience on colored work. No. 5692.

WANT position as carder or spinner—carding preferred—or as superintendent of small yarn mill. Best of reference. No. 5693.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Best references. No. 5694.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced and reliable. No. 5695.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced on various numbers and can give the best of references. No. 5697.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Experienced and a good manager of help. Would accept position as second hand in large plant. No. 5698. as second hand in large mill if wages

WANT position as overseer spinning, or are good. Now employed but need a better position, and am qualified for it. References. No. 5699.

WANT position as overseer or second hand in large card room. I. C. S. graduate, ten years experience, married and can give the best of references. No. 5700.

VISCOSE WILL ADD TO ROANOKE PLANT

Roanoke, Va.—H. C. Neren, superintendent of the Viscose Corp., of Virginia, announced that his firm is erecting another large structure at an expenditure in excess of \$150,000 so as to provide better working facilities and supply space for additional machinery.

The building will be completed within four months, it is expected, work already having been started by the Pettyjohn Construction Company, of Lynchburg, Mr. Neren said. The building, located to the north of the present structures and where a bridge to the grounds formerly was situated, will be 180 by 350 feet, a one-story building of saw-tooth roof construction.

No additional employees will be required by the addition of this building to the huge plant, Mr. Neren said, the primary object being to provide greater working space for employees of certain departments.

The local superintendent of the rayon plant dispelled rumors that the building would be used for a thread plant with the statement that such a plant never would be operated in Roanoke.

Contract for the steel work on the building has been awarded the Virginia Bridge & Iron Co. Work on the structure is to be pushed as rapidly as is practicable, it was said.

11,898,308 BALES OF COTTON GINNED

Washington, D. C.—Cotton ginned prior to November 14 totaled 11,898,308 running bales, counting 412,412 rounds bales as half bales and excluding linters.

In announcing the ginnings the Census Bureau reported they compare with 11,320,688 running bales, in 444,440 half bales, to that date last year and 18,894,922 and 402,020 in 1927.

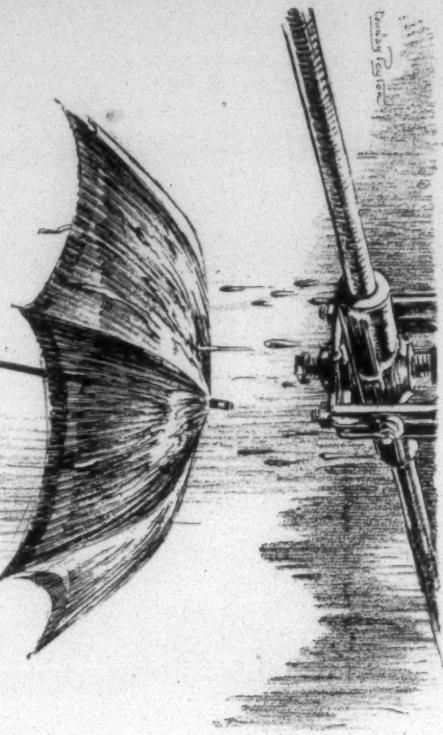
Ginnings to November 14 by States were: Alabama, 1,450,644; Arizona, 78,972; Arkansas, 1,170,715; California, 133,928; Florida, 30,081; Georgia, 1,112,626; Louisiana, 767,868; Mississippi, 1,635,253; Missouri, 128,472; New Mexico, 49,341; North Carolina, 501,031; Oklahoma, 809,628; South Carolina, 625,030; Tennessee, 355,513; Texas, 3,317,804; Virginia, 26,658; all other States, 4,744.

American-Egyptian included in total ginnings was 13,946 bales, compared with 16,145 bales a year ago and 11,410 in 1927.

This thing we call **FRICITION** and that lives in most any old wheel that turns on a plain bearing, works against profits in various ways. First, of course, there's the matter of excess fuel costs. Second, there's the frequent oil bath you've got to give the bearing. To keep them from running hot. Third, there's the labor item and it's a mighty one—for constant repairs, adjustments and re-alignments.

And fourth, in plants where certain types of merchandise are produced, there's the item of spoilage due to dripping oil. That's where

Why put an umbrella over your merchandise?



Carried in Stock by

The Textile Mill Supply Company

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Phones Dial 5125-5126

Starch



400 MILL
500 MILL

FAMOUS N
C. P. SPECIAL

BLUE RIVER CRYSTAL

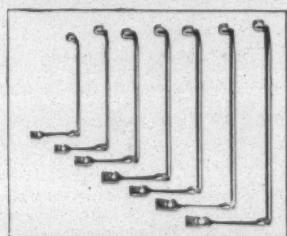
THESE starches are manufactured by carefully controlled and standardized methods. Purity and uniformity are guaranteed. Economy and efficiency are proved by the constantly increasing number of exacting textile manufacturers who are getting satisfactory results by using our starches especially selected for their conditions.

Recommendations are based upon intelligent investigation of each individual problem.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY
17 Battery Place, New York City

PHILADELPHIA

Branch Offices:
BOSTON GREENVILLE, S. C.



*We Duplicate Any
Make Flyer Presser*

You'll Soon Be Taking Stock

It's as important to take stock of the condition of your machinery as it is to know the quantity of raw and manufactured material on hand.

Our expert mechanics can take stock of your machinery condition. If it is not giving 100 per cent production, they will put it in shape to produce at capacity.

*Our third of a century's experience is the
guarantee back of their work*

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.

Charlotte, N. C.

*We Manufacture, Overhaul and Repair
Cotton Mill Machinery*

W. H. MONTY,
Pres. and Treas.

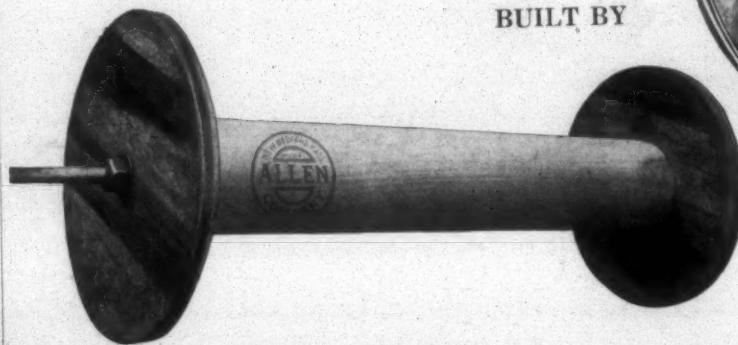
P. S. MONTY,
Vice-Pres.

BEAMS and BEAM HEADS

For All Systems of
HIGH SPEED WARPING

Accurate Balanced
True Running

BUILT BY



Allen Company

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Southern Office—Charlotte, N. C.

"The Only Successful High Speed Head"



LANE

Patent Steel Frame
Canvas Mill Trucks

Have stood the exactions of all departments of the Textile Industry.

One of our latest types to become standardized is the Dye House Truck. All metal galvanized. A solution to the dyehouse problem.

A light, easy running, smooth carrier, but built for heavy duty work. Lane casters equipped with string guards prevent clogging.

W. T. Lane & Brothers

Originators and Manufacturers of
Canvas Baskets for 25 years

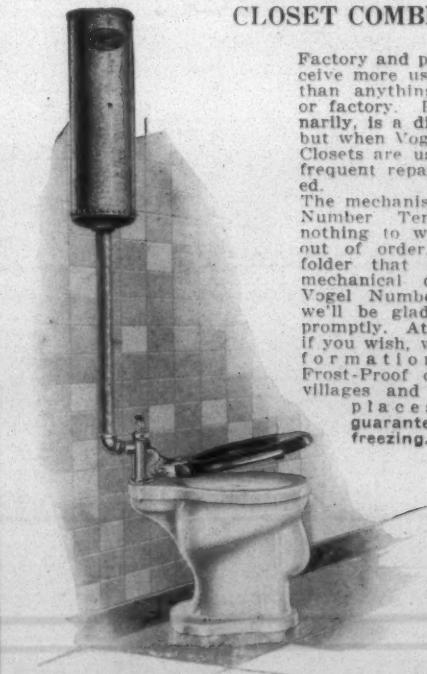
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Particularly adapted to factories and plants

**VOGEL SEAT-ACTION
CLOSET COMBINATION**

Factory and plant closets receive more use—and abuse—than anything in the plant or factory. Repairing, ordinarily, is a disagreeable job, but when Vogel Number Ten Closets are used the need of frequent repairs is eliminated.

The mechanism of the Vogel Number Ten is simple—nothing to wear out or get out of order. We have a folder that shows all the mechanical details of the Vogel Number Ten, which we'll be glad to send you, promptly. At the same time, if you wish, we will send information about Vogel Frost-Proof closets for mill villages and other exposed places—positively guaranteed against freezing.



JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY
Wilmington, Del. St. Louis, Mo.

HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 28, 1929

News of the Mill Villages

SELMA, ALA.

California Cotton Mills Co.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are very glad indeed to report that we know of no one sick at this writing.

We have had plenty rain for the past week or so and Old Alabama River has rose lots and we are hoping that we won't have such a time as we had here in the spring with high water.

We have been at work and our efforts are showing themselves. We met in a small church and since some of our good men and women have got busy, the church became too small. Our Sunday school is just growing each week and we are all proud of it. Since the church was too small, our manager, Mr. J. W. Corley and Superintendent W. R. Cook came to the rescue, and provided a place for us. We can't fail when we have men and women behind a movement of this kind—men and women who really do things.

Something else we have done. We have organized a basketball team. The following officers were elected last meeting night: H. B. Graves, manager; W. H. Hooker, assistant manager; D. E. Attaway, treasurer. Mr. Speed is getting our boys in fine shape. Now after election of officers a name for our team was in order and we have what I think a very appropriate one. "Caleot," California Cotton Mills. We are all behind our boys and expect to give some of the other teams some trouble.

Mrs. De Nio of Decatur, Ala., was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Cook last week-end.

Mrs. Amos Jackson, one of our machinists, spent last week-end at Thomaston, Ga. Wonder who he went to see?

The Hash Hound Minstrel put on a show at the Francis Thomas school last Friday night and the show was sponsored by the Parent

Teachers Association. We played to a large audience.

HOOKS.

GOLDVILLE, S. C.

Joanna News

Making Thanksgiving a Reality

As we approach our national Thanksgiving Day, it would be well to turn our minds to that first Thanksgiving Day when the Pilgrim fathers found gratitude to God simply welling up within their hearts; a gratitude for which they must find expression. Just back of them lay the perilous voyage across the Atlantic, and the dreary, heartless winter. The summer was past and their first harvest had been

FRIENDSHIP

*The gentle touch of a friendly hand;
The light of a knowing smile;
The call of a heart that can understand;
Are the things that make life worthwhile.*

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We may well ask ourselves: "What is the impelling sense which calls forth our gratitude on Thanksgiving Day in this time of material plenty and safety?" "For all good gifts, for all perfect gifts, for love, for life, for the world, we praise, we bless, we thank thee, O Lord." And truly only as we know Him can

we find the true expression of gratitude for all His good gifts.

Night School

The night school classes are doing good work. If you care to enroll, come on. Remember that it is the man who knows that gets the job and holds it. Remember also that no one can learn for you. Now is your chance to learn.

The Home Economics class meets on Friday night at the Girls Club. This class is well worth any girls time.

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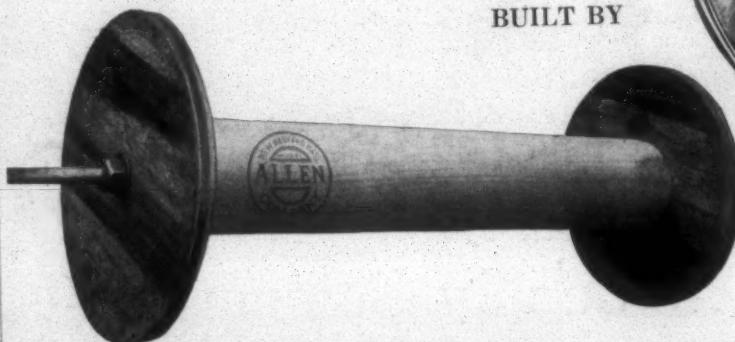
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FIG. 27

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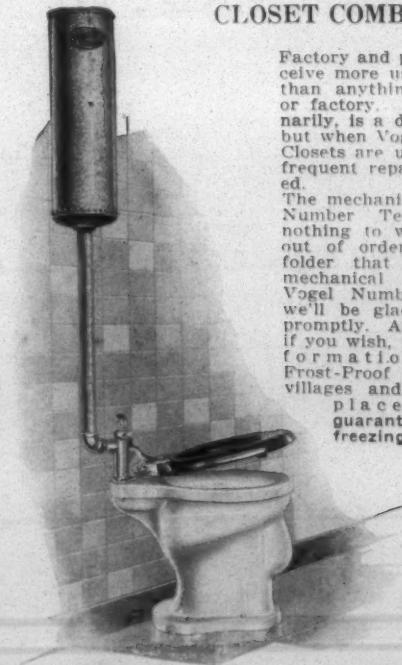
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Becky Ann's Own Page

"AUNT BECKY" IN GEORGIA

Visits The Bibb Mills in Macon, Columbus and Porterdale, and Tells of the Many Advantages Enjoyed by Operatives.

It was dark when I reached Macon, but my good friends, W. A. and Willie Hunt, were at the station to meet me, and I was soon in the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hunt, 744 Oglethorpe street. Ask them if I felt at home? The Hunts were former residents of LaGrange and when W. A. Hunt stole his bride, charming Elmina Williamson, I gave them a wedding supper, and we've been the best of friends, and always will be. (W. A. (Westley) Hunt, is overseer carding, Bibb No. 2.)

Early next morning I went to the Bibb Manufacturing Company's offices, where I received a hearty welcome from Mr. Anderson, the president, Mr. Pittman, manager, Mr. James Porter, vice-president, and others, and their promise of hearty co-operation in my work.

I found that these people "say what they mean, and mean what they say," and I thank everyone who contributed to the pleasure and success of my visit, either at Macon, Columbus or Porterdale.

"Becky Ann's" Vision Realized

I've always had in mind an ideal industrial community, where employees could have every modern convenience, and every educational opportunity; where civic pride, patriotism, and love of home, found expression in lovely lawns, flower yards and attractive surroundings; where spiritual life was encouraged, merit rewarded, and where insurance was a bulwark of protection.

All this, and more, I found at the Bibb Mills—and enjoyed by the "Bibb Family."

My how jealous I've been of the "Bibb family" when I'd read in the "Bibb Reporter" about their wonderful contests — each community striving for the highest mark in excellence—in production, or in attendance at Sunday school!

The beautiful part of it all, is the close personal relationship between officials and mill workers. To be in the "Bibb family," means something more than an expression. It means "kinship"—and love unstinted. The gate watchman or the lowest paid operative—is considered just as necessary, and his position looked upon with as much honor and respect as those higher up.

Social Life

In the community buildings, there are numerous activities to draw people together, so that they may know each other better. They have more and finer banquets than any

people anywhere, and these are made possible through the co-operation of the Woman's Club, and Girl Reserves, in each community.

Mrs. Pearl Taylor, superintendent of social work in all three towns, is the best loved, the busiest and happiest woman I believe I've ever come in contact with. She knows more people personally, than any other individual in the organization. She is capable, energetic to an amazing degree, and could no doubt successfully superintend a big cotton mill! She is truly a wonder.

Bibb Looks After the Family

It's going to be hard to do justice to the various Bibb communities, in this write-up. The interests are so many and varied, that I shall be almost sure to forget some of them. There are some old employees, unable to work, who draw a "ticket" just the same. There are some who had worked and accumulated money and property,—who died and willed all they had, to Bibb—the company that had stood by them through trials and troubles.

If there's a boy or girl in the "Bibb family" who shows unusual talent in any line—that talent is encouraged and developed. Music, vocal and instrumental is taught and eagerly studied, and the young people of the Bibb Mills can at any time stage a most creditable entertainment, and delight the most fastidious audience.

South Georgia Conference Entertained

Bibb Manufacturing Company, gave a banquet in the Community House in Macon, for the South Georgia Methodist Conference, and there were more than 400 present—ministers and their wives. (Besides Becky Ann and others.) This was one of the best entertainments imaginable. Bishop Cannon should have been there to get acquainted with a subject he is so interested in and knows so little about.

Community activities were colorfully portrayed in music, singing, recitations, reports of various clubs, addresses, etc., — advantages that would never have been enjoyed by the workers or their children, had there been no mill communities.

Educational Advantages

Certainly children of the city schools are not as carefully taught and trained in so many ways as are the children in modern mill communities.

It is exasperating beyond expression, the way the Southern manufacturer is harassed on every side by outsiders who wish to tell him how to run his business. These would-be "reformers" have no money involved—no interest in the product manufactured or in the employees. They just want to stir up trouble

and get in print—probably for political purposes.

There is no industry in the world that has done more for humanity than our Southern cotton mills, regardless of false statements of sensational Northern writers, and labor union parasites who live by their wits instead of work. Why don't Sinclair Lewis, Elbert Hubbard, Jr., Mary Heaton Vorse, Marie Van Vorse, and others up North, make an unprejudiced survey of the Southern textile industry and tell the truth?

Bibb Shares Profits With Employees

Employees who have been with Bibb over two years draw a bonus on earnings:

Over 2 years and less than 3—3%
Over 3 years and less than 5—5%
Over 5 years and less than 7—6%
Over 7 years and less than 10—7½%
All over 10 years.....12%

Is it any wonder that so many operatives have been here even 20 to 30 years?

This year the operatives received the bonus as usual, based on earnings of the year ending August 31st, and everybody was happy. But—

Imagine their surprise when a couple of weeks later they received a second bonus exactly like the first! Now, you Troublemakers—see if you can digest that! Bibb did not have to pay out that second bonus. Nobody expected it. Everyone had received what had been promised them. And then the same amount again!

One old colored sweeper in card room No. 2 proceeded to shout all over the place, and she only expressed the feelings of all the "Bibb family."

Mr. W. M. Moore, gate watchman at Osprey Mill, Porterdale said:

"It just nearabout pleased me to death! I've been in the "Bibb family" 30 years, raised my family here, and expect to die here if they don't run me off." And that's the way others feel.

Free Life Insurance

Bibb Manufacturing Company provides insurance free for employees, and insurance increases each year of service as follows:

After 6 months employment.....\$ 300
After 2 years employment.....350
After 3 years employment.....400
After 5 years employment.....500
After 10 years employment.....1,000

Of course, if the employee moves away, this insurance is terminated. There is also group insurance which costs the operative very little.

Girl Reserves

Girl Reserves, are Juniors of the Y. W. C. A. Their slogan: "To face life squarely." Their purpose: "To find and give the best."

CODE

G racious in manner
I mpartial in judgment
R eady for service
L oyal to friends

R eaching toward the best
E arnest in purpose
S eeing the beautiful
Eager for knowledge
R everent to God
V ictorious over self
E ver dependanble
S incere at all times.

QUEST

"Everywhere, always, in sunshine, in shadow, in joy, in disappointment, in success, in defeat—we, the Girl Reserves of America, follow the Gleam. If once we fail, we fight again to win; if once we fall, we rise to face the light; we cannot be lonely—we stand together. From North to farthest South, from East to distant West, ours is the surest Quest. We know the One we follow."

There are two or three Reserve Troops in each Bibb Mill community, and they are the pride of the mill officials. Mr. James Porter is "Buddie" to them all. These girls have pretty club rooms, efficient leadership, and in their uniforms—white with blue ties—their eyes as bright as stars—they make a lovely picture.

Girl Reserves do not dance or play cards. They must attend Sunday school and church, and make other points of excellance. Those who make good receive wonderful reward. This year, they were given a trip, with chaperones, to St. Augustine, Fla., where their "Buddie" joined them and made their happiness complete. Next year, it will be another treat—possibly a trip to some other famous historical city.

Girl Reserves live their code, and develop into the finest, purest and best of characters. No wonder everybody loves them. They have many ways to work and make money for their clubs.

The Woman's Club

These are the "workinest" women you ever heard of; they are not afraid to tackle anything, and they accomplish everything they undertake. Each of the three clubs, Macon, Columbus and Porterdale have more than 150 members, and \$500 in each treasury. Their visits to sick, and new comers—their gifts of flowers and trays, go away up into the thousands, for each club, annually.

I attended a call meeting of the Woman's Club at Columbus, and a regular meeting at Porterdale; both were greatly enjoyed. I'll never see turkey again, without remembering the laughable debate in the club at Porterdale on this subject.

"Resolved that turkey in the straw is better than turkey in the pot."

The affirmative won. I wish I could give the arguments in full. It

was sprung on the crowd, and four debaters,—utterly unprepared, had to respond to the demand. It was a scream, and greatly enjoyed.

Just here, we will let the president of the Woman's Club at Bibb City, Columbus, tell us about her club. What has been accomplished here, is true of all three communities, and results are little short of marvelous.

Each club has magnificent quarters, kitchen and dining room equipment sufficient to serve four to five hundred guests, and they can serve that many with as much ease and dispatch as some women can serve a family.

Report of Club Work By the President

It was just about ten years ago that the Bibb City Woman's Club was organized by Mrs. Pearl Taylor, our beloved superintendent of schools and social service.

Then we had only a handful of timid, shrinking women. Today we have 130 wide-awake interested members, most of whom take an active part in the work of our club.

We are often asked if we have affiliated with the P. T. A. We have not—but P. T. A. workers have praised the work of our club and have said we did more real P. T. A. work than they did here in the city of Columbus.

We have a wonderful library, a lovely reading room—2,000 volumes of history, reference books—encyclopedias, as well as fiction. This library is open several afternoons and nights in each week, and these books are enjoyed by hundreds of people in our village.

In addition to these books, each class room in our school has its own library—these books are very much enjoyed by pupils in these rooms.

The school has a daylight film system of pictures—these are very helpful and enlightening to pupils in their research work. This club has donated films which have been most useful.

For several years this club has given a picture as a prize to the room having the best attendance of mothers at our club meetings. We feel that the co-operation and interest of women of this club has meant much to the success of our school work.

The Bibb officials (Mr. Naylor and the officials here in Bibb City) have helped in every possible way—but we still feel that the success of our schools is very largely due to the interested mothers in our village.

Some seven years ago we secured a chest and filled it with linen—sheets, pillow cases, gowns of all sizes. These have been constantly in use by the sick in our village, and nothing we have done has been more appreciated. The club pays for laundry of same before it is replaced in the chest.

The club has made quite a bit of

money in all these years. We've had country stores, suppers, carnivals, and all sorts of shows. We bought one Baby Grand piano and paid \$900.00 for it—also paid \$225.00 on another piano to be used in the building. We have several times bought draperies for this community room, and numbers of other things I can't recall just now. We made a fine donation to the Red Cross recently, and have endeavored to help Girl Reserves and Boy Scout movements in every possible way.

We try to cooperate with work of our Sunday school. Frequently we have women to join our club on Friday night and our ladies class in Sunday school on the next Sunday morning.

But it will be impossible for me to tell you all that has been accomplished by our club. The activities have been many—the results far-reaching.

However, one important fact remains—this club was organized for the pleasure and the help of our women. And it has certainly added to our happiness in every way. We have learned to know and love each other here in our club room. The new-comer has found a ready welcome to our village, our hearts and our homes. We visit our club members and new-comers in sickness and in health. Many trays and lovely bouquets are carried each week to those who are sick at home or in the hospital. Beautiful wreaths are sent in time of sorrow. This club has given us a broader viewpoint of life—has made of us better wives, mothers, home-makers and neighbors, and has given us an unselfish interest in our beautiful little city.

We hold that any club that can put a smile on the face and a song in the heart—like our club is doing—is worth while.

MRS. GUY PITTMAN, Pres. Dreams Are Great!

After attending Bibb City Club, hearing of the great work done, and drinking a lot of delicious punch, Mrs. Murphy, a charming lady, took me back to the hotel in her car, and I had such a perfectly lovely dream! Yes sir! Dreamed that those Georgia Manufacturers made me a present of an automobile, and I drove back home in it! Gee whiz! Ajn't dreams great?

Will tell you more about Bibb, and about Columbus Manufacturing Company, next week.

Sorry I had to leave before I could visit all mills in Columbus. Stayed away overtime,—and got word that I was likely to be a "grass widow" if I didn't hurry home! A letter stated that "Jeems" was shaving and changing shirts and collars every day, and wearing a boquet!

I knew if Jeems was doing all that, it was time for me to go home—and I went!

(To Be Continued)

WESTMINSTER, S. C.

Oconee Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

The new office is going right on up since the weather has cleared. There is one more addition to our mill that we have failed to mention, that is a supply room, Mr. Calvin Williams in charge.

There were a great many went to the Anderson County Fair from here but I will not try to give their names.

Mr. H. D. Dickson and family spent Saturday and Sunday at Anderson, S. C., and attended the fair.

Mr. N. G. Hardie, our superintendent, went to New York on business recently. He reported a fine trip. The Men's Bible Class of the First Westminster Baptist church enjoyed a fish supper Saturday night. This is the largest Sunday school class in Oconee. There were several good speakers present and gave some good talks which all enjoyed.

The weave room has put up two turkeys for prizes. Look out turkey.

Mr. and Mrs. Joy who lived here several months have returned to Boston, Mass.; they have many friends in Westminster who wish them good luck.

We are indeed glad to see Mr. J. V. Owens improving; he has been sick several weeks.

MRS. RADIO.

EASLEY, S. C.

Alice Mtg. Co.

The school grounds have been greatly improved by the planting of shrubbery, most of the plants coming from the lovely garden of Mrs. A. F. McKissick.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Gaines, of Liberty were the Sunday guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Holder of Pickens street.

Both the Methodist and Baptist churches of the Alice plant are the proud possessors of beautiful Communion sets, personal gifts of Mrs. Ellison McKissick.

Miss Florence Austin spent Saturday night with Miss Zelda Rampey of the Arial plant.

The girls of the Juniors Best Club carried their plays, "Out in the Streets" and "Hanging out the Wash" to the Arial school house Saturday night. The proceeds went to the Parent Teachers Association.

The night school taught by Mrs. Mary McCombs, Miss Mary Hamilton and Miss Ethel Door, is progressing fine. They have forty-four pupils enrolled and they are doing excellent work.

X. Y. Z.

Read the Home Section—then pass it along.

Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee.

IT SERVED US RIGHT.

A few days ago, I dropped into an eating place for lunch. Pretty soon a good looking girl dropped in for soup also, and as luck would have it, she was escorted by the head hash-disher to my table, and there we were: a strange lady at a table with a strange man, and a strange man at a table with a strange lady, but neither of us wanted to be strange.

Well, to make a short story shorter, I said: "Why, how you both?" and she replied: "Very good, thanks; how are you all?" and from that we got started. I found out where she was not from and she gathered the same information from me. . . . as it later developed. I ordered creamed chicken and she ordered creamed turkey. So far as I know, it came out of the same pot.

But I am no cook except eggs, fried and boiled, but I assumed that possibly her mother was or had been, so I up and says: "How in the world do you know the difference between creamed turkey and creamed chicken?" and she said "that is easy" and explained that creamed chicken smelt like creamed turkey and vice versa. I told her I had never tasted any vice versa, but had practiced a little bit of vice in my youth, all of which she paid no attention to.

And that led up to the discussion of foods generally. . . . I still felt that both of us were eating meat from the same old rooster, but she went on and said that there were other ways to tell creamed chicken from creamed turkey, for instance: turkey feathers are longer than chicken feathers, but I saw none of either in my plate, but believed that she knew what she was talking about. . . . as she looked like a school teacher.

The conversation drifted from fowls to cake and coffee, both of which I am fond of as well as girls; and she seemed to be just a novice concerning the latter, she being only about 35 years old at her last 19th birthday, and naturally knew very little about coffee. She appeared to think it and young men callers would keep her awake at night, but bank notes are worse than caffeine, if she didn't know it.

We apparently liked one another pretty well until she brought up the

subject of matrimony, and before I thought, I said something about my baby, and you should have seen her face become full of regrets. It was a pity that she could not continue to feel free and liberal toward me, and then both of us ordered some ice cream. . . . which they did not have, so we asked the waiter just to substitute apple pie A la Mode. . . . which was also out, or never was there at all. I told this girl that I would write up something nice about her and have it put in the paper, so this is it. But we both enjoyed our creamed beef and hash, as that is what the stuff we ate was, according to the bones we did not find in same.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Merrimack Mill

National Education Week was observed in Bradley School for the past week and splendid chapel programs were rendered.

Friday night the Bradley girls basketball team outplayed the Rison school girls, the score being 23 to 21. This was the second victory this season for the Red and White five.

Rev. H. S. Branum, our new pastor of the Baptist church has only been with a short time and has made many friends. He is doing a great work, and we believe he is a man that walks and talks with God.

On Monday night the Boys and Girls Club of the Joe Bradley school will present a two-act comedy entitled, "Dodging an Heiress."

Ernest Williams is visiting his parents, from the U. S. Navy.

T. H. Wilson has returned from Anniston, Ala., where he attended the Methodist Conference, and he will take up his work elsewhere.

Elijah Upon will be our Methodist pastor. He was a pastor here a few years past and has many friends to welcome his return.

Prof. E. F. DuBose of the Bradley school has returned from Montgomery, where he attended the Alabama Junior Chamber of Commerce convention. He was elected vice-president of the State.

Glad to report Mr. F. A. Byrne back on the job, and sorry to report Geo. O. Smith, Jr., on the sick list.

The new addition to the schoolhouse, has just been completed.

LEARNING MORE.

Remember your friends. Let them see the Home Section after you read it.

The Way of A Woman

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

"Kinder feel that way myself," smiled her father. "My! won't the baby enjoy that buggy? And it will be such a help to you, Jeanie. Sorry I haven't been able to get one for the little blossom," apologetically.

"You couldn't do everything, Daddy. You have done all you could," she replied.

"And I've had the best girl in the world to help me, Jeanie," said her father very tenderly, as he filled the kettle. "Maybe I don't tell you so, as I should, how I love and appreciate you and your work in our little home; but every day I wonder how I could have managed without you, and I thank God for you."

"Thank you Daddy—oh, bless you for telling me! Sometimes I have been discouraged and heart hungry for a word of praise from you. Forgive me for being so weak and foolish." John Rivers looked at his daughter, startled. He remembered hearing his wife say time and again: "It's the way of a woman to want to be loved and petted; if she doesn't find appreciation at home, she'll seek for it elsewhere."

He had always been a tender, affectionate husband, and registered a solemn vow that he would not forget his duties as father to the best daughter a man ever had.

Ten o'clock found the entire village on the picnic grounds. Lots of swings had been put up for large and small, and a broad, smooth strip of ground cleared for games, foot races, etc. Seats had been brought from the school house, and long tables covered with cloth, were stretched in the cool shade of great trees piled underneath with Georgia watermelons and decorated with great baskets of Alberta peaches in a wealth of their own foliage.

A truck from Atlanta, nearby, was stacked with ice cream, packed in ice, and a great box of bread and doughnuts. Another truck would arrive on time, with hot barbecued meats, ready to serve.

All the mill officials were present with their wives, and teasing Billy because he had none. Some of the operatives, when they heard about his defense of Jeanie, and about the baby carriage, began to wonder if their president was really as democratic as he seemed, and if it was possible that he'd "marry" a mill girl!

Later when they saw the young president find a cozy seat for Jeanie, and actually hold the little Rivers baby in his arms a moment, they were amazed, and looked at each other questioningly, but somehow, no one could express an opinion. The president might hear about it! And, goodness knows, they didn't want to be called the names he gave folks who meddled.

CAMDEN, S. C.

Hermitage Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are all tickled pink over the radio our president, Mr. R. B. Pitts has recently installed in the community house.

Much interest is being shown in the night school that is being held at the community house. Rev. Mr. C. L. Norman and Miss E. Bafeman are the teachers at night. Mrs. Lou Pearce has charge of the afternoon sessions which are held for the benefit for those who work at night.

The Woman's Club and the school teachers entertained a large crowd with a Hallowe'en party Friday, November 1st. The funds realized went for the benefit of the library of the mill school.

Miss Ollie Mae Carter celebrated her fifteenth birthday, November 8th, with a party. A large number of young folks were present, and enjoyed the many games.

Miss Thelma Wright had for her week-end guest, Miss Josie Caraway of Johnsonville, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Wright and their daughter Thelma and Miss Josie Caraway visited Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Blackmon and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Carpenter in Hartsville, S. C., Sunday, November 10.

Mr. and Mrs. Brason and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Little of Charlotte, N. C., were the week-end visitors of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Little.

Rev. and Mrs. C. L. Norman and family spent Friday and Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Norman in Lakeview, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Lynch accompanied by Miss Pearly Welch and Mr. Herman Nelson moored to Hartsville, S. C., Sunday to visit friends.

Mrs. H. O. Burns and her son, Johnie, and daughter, Ruby accompanied by Miss Elizabeth Moore motored to Hartsville, Sunday 10th to visit Mrs. Burns' sister, Mrs. B. D. Kelly.

DICK.

GRANITEVILLE, S. C.

The Gregg Dyers opened the local basketball season last Friday with a 35 to 5 victory over a team representing the Augusta, Ga., Y. M. C. A.

The game was much more interesting than the score indicates that many sparkling plays were made. The entire Gregg team played well and Coach Rushe is to be congratulated on the team's showing. The Gregg guarding was air tight and the "Y" boys could not work the ball through for a close shot.

The Augusta "Y" presented a team that has many possibilities but showed that they were not yet in the best of condition. Shealy was good at forward and Captain Moody, as usual, played a remarkable floor game and directed his team in an expert manner.

Following is the summary:

Gregg Dyers	Augusta Y. M. C. A.																								
Brown	12	R. F.	Moody	Norris	9	L. F.	5	Rushe	8	G.	Shealy	Force	—	R. G.	Pederson	T. Carpenter	6	L. G.	Powell	Melton	—	Substitutions:	Burton		Barton
R. F.	Moody																								
Norris	9	L. F.	5	Rushe	8	G.	Shealy	Force	—	R. G.	Pederson	T. Carpenter	6	L. G.	Powell	Melton	—	Substitutions:	Burton		Barton				
L. F.	5																								
Rushe	8	G.	Shealy	Force	—	R. G.	Pederson	T. Carpenter	6	L. G.	Powell	Melton	—	Substitutions:	Burton		Barton								
G.	Shealy																								
Force	—	R. G.	Pederson	T. Carpenter	6	L. G.	Powell	Melton	—	Substitutions:	Burton		Barton												
R. G.	Pederson																								
T. Carpenter	6	L. G.	Powell	Melton	—	Substitutions:	Burton		Barton																
L. G.	Powell																								
Melton	—	Substitutions:	Burton		Barton																				
Substitutions:	Burton																								
	Barton																								

Gregg would like to schedule games with other teams within a radius of 200 miles of Graniteville. Several choice dates are still open on the schedule. All communications should

be addressed to the Gregg Dyeing Company, Graniteville, S. C.

J. E. BROWN.

EAST LUMBERTON, N. C.

Mansfield Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are having some real spring time weather down our way. Some of our folks want it to turn cold and chilly so they can get some fresh meats. Then on the other hand some of our good lady folks are afraid if it turns cold they will lose some of their pretty flowers. Our plant is running on a 50-hour schedule for the present.

The Robeson Baptist Association met with East Lumerton Baptist church, some few days ago, and a good time was enjoyed by all that attended. Those good Baptists sure did spread a good table on the first and last day (only two days of the association), and the writer has one man in mind that sure did justice to their good eats. Aunt Becky, I wish you could have been there, because the good eats were plentiful.

Mr. W. H. Baxley has accepted a position as overseer of weaving here. Mr. Baxley comes here from Darlington, S. C., and we are glad to have him with us.

Mr. W. P. Teal has had some exciting moments this week, having some teeth extracted.

Mr. J. A. Seay, cotton grader for the mills, has returned to Lumerton. He was called to LaGrange, Ga., on account of the illness of his mother.

Mr. R. B. Rodgers has been on the sick list for a few days, but is now able to return to his work.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Griffin are the proud parents of a little baby girl.

Mr. W. J. Coleman, our boss dyer, attended the dyers meeting held in Charlotte, some time past and reports a splendid time.

Mr. Coleman has purchased a radio and some mornings he comes in and says he had to sit up with his radio, could not go to bed and leave it.

EUGENE.

WINDER, GA.

Barrow County Cotton Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Thought I would write you and let you know that our mill, the Barrow County Cotton Mills, is still on the map and going good. We have a nice little town and mill, a good place to work, plenty of good and contented help, making full time, and running some at night.

Our treasurer, Mr. D. C. Finney, one of the best fellows to be found and whom we are all proud of, does not stay with us much and we always miss him during his absence.

Our efficient and congenial superintendent is always with us, and we are more than proud to have such a man as Mr. L. W. Green as the head of our mill. He is always striving for better things, and has the co-operation of every person in our mill and village.

Mr. Green gave his overseers, second hands, section men, grinders and all men in authority, a banquet Friday night at the Barron Hotel. Every one present reporting a fine time. We were in the dining room early and came out late. There were about 27 persons present,

And then his address completely sealed their lips and gave them food for deep thought.

Billy Bryan would not have been human had he not felt a warm glow at his heart when he took in the picture of that eager throng. He had taken pains to see that Jeanie was seated with her back turned toward the spot where she met Lester Lane a few weeks before, and was forced to realize that the young man's intentions were dishonorable; she had resisted the temptation of the evil one, offered through the man she loved and trusted, and had sent him away shamed and repentant, while she went back to her home duties resolved to profit by the lesson she had learned. She had "turned her back" to Lester Lane,—had bidden him good bye; and Billy Bryan, who had been an unseen witness of the meeting—did not mean that she should even look toward that spot with longing or regret.

Ten o'clock came, and the crowd drew close together about the speaker's stand. Billy, with a quiet masterful manner, stood up before them in a cool white duck suit, and the people applauded heartily. He bowed, smilingly, and then his gray eyes went like search lights over the audience till they rested for a moment on Patty, who was in the back-ground, and who proudly ignored his glance, but well aware of it. She shifted her position so he could not see her face. His smile deepened, and for a moment he continued to study his audience.

"My! What really good looking folks we are when we are all cleaned up. Being clean is a great thing," he commenced, thoughtfully. As people leaned forward eagerly, expectantly, their faces an open index to the pleasure they felt in that moment. Billy realized that they anticipated hearing something worth while, and that to fail them would be disastrous. A queer lump arose in his throat. What a responsibility to be a leader of men! And what is an official of any organization or industry worth as a leader, who is not a Christian? These thoughts came to Billy in a mighty flash, and his soul's sincere desire was to "be worthy." He began again:

"Friends, we will call this a good-fellowship meeting. It's an opportunity to rub shoulders together, as man-to-man, and to find that after all, we are all brothers and sisters. Book learning isn't all of education; money doesn't make the man; position doesn't always denote character; and I want to say that I have learned many valuable lessons while among you. True worth is being, not seeming. Clean hearts and great characters are more often wrapped in lousy jackets than broadcloth, I truly believe. And I do know that we have some of as good women—" Patty's face was in plain view now, her lips parted as she listened almost breathlessly. Billy turned to the other side, smiled admiringly at Jeanie.

"And as pure, sweet Christian girls, as can be found anywhere," he declared emphatically and was loudly applauded.

Pale but defiant, and believing herself entirely forgotten, Patty sat stiff and prim, and listened in silence.

"My short stay here has revealed some things to my

mind that has strengthened my resolve to have a cleanup in general,—not only in clean streets and sanitary surroundings, but in morals, as well.

"My desire is to see all our people work together in harmony, and to take pride in the character of the community. No doubt there are some undesirables here, and I'll probably locate them after awhile; but I'd be mighty proud to find that none of the sisters are guilty of gossiping. God knows, if there's anything I can't bear, it's a scandal monger!"

"A good woman is the best thing ever created; and with one exception, a mean, mischief-making woman is the worst; the exception is a mean man,—one who is an agent for the devil's work and whose job is to put a blot on the name of some fair, sweet girl's good name. This kind of a brute generally starts something, and long, loose-tongued gossipers keep it going!" Billy's earnestness was intense. A few women glanced at each other a bit embarrassed; Jeanie's pale face and glorious blue eyes were lifted adoringly to the speaker's face, and Mrs. Anderson whispered to Patty:

"See how the dear child reverences her kind benefactor. But that is all—don't get the silly notion that some of these people entertain, but are afraid to express."

"Mother, don't you think it's you who are a bit silly?" Patty laughed banteringly. "There's truly nothing silly in Mr. Bryan's very open admiration for Jeanie."

"No—there isn't; he's over the 'silly' stage,—was cured a few weeks ago,—you dear little inconsistent creature."

"Friends, let's eliminate from our lives all that retards progress towards better things; let's clean up inside and out, and it won't be long till Hope Mills will be the ideal spot you have been looking for. Be what you want your mill to be."

"Let's stand shoulder-to-shoulder, man-to-man, in a demand for a single standard; we will denounce and ostracise a man for the same misdemeanor which makes the woman an outcast. The purity of our girls must be our sacred trust—something we will fight for and die for, if need be!" Applause. Jeanie was blinking through tears.

"Think how we are blessed with peace, while in Europe nations war with each other, and ruin is on every hand. It will not surprise me if we, too, are finally called to help defeat Germany. Should Wilson call, most the young men would answer, 'here am I—send me!' And we don't want to leave brutes behind to prey on helpless innocence."

Then Billy launched out on happier ground, told anecdotes, and jollied his audience till they drowned his voice with applause. Finally, he introduced Mrs. Anderson as "Everybody's Friend," and urged the mothers and daughters to go to her with any of their troubles or desires. "She is capable, sympathetic, forgiving, broad and generous," he said.

She made a few smiling remarks and blushed when tremendously applauded.

and all say they hope it won't be long before we can all have another one.

Mr. Green was toastmaster and gave us a wonderful talk, followed by other men of the organization. All talks were good and to the point, and appreciated by all present.

Aunt Becky, come to Winder sometime; we would be more than glad to have you.

GOBBLER.

(Your former superintendent, Mr. Walker, wasn't "glad to see me" when I tried to visit Winder last year.—Aunt Becky.)

RANLO, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

It has been a long time since you have heard from Ranlo, but we are still very much alive and enjoying the Home Section more and more.

We are just running three days a week, but we don't mind that. We still have lots to be thankful for.

All the churches in our community are running revivals this week. We are expecting a good meeting and of course a better community afterwards.

What has become of Polly, of Cherokee Falls, S. C.? We haven't seen a letter from her in some time.

Aunt Becky, if this escapes the waste basket, I'll send in some news real soon.

JACK.

CALHOUN FALLS, S. C.

* Mrs. Pollie Vaughan of Elberton, Ga., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. C. Hall and family.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hall spent the week-end with relatives in Bowman, Ga.

Several of our people took in the fair at Elberton, Ga., and Anderson, last week; all had a good time.

Bud Hilborn was seen at Elberton and seemed he was enjoying life.

J. J. Cheathen, O. U. Kidd and L. C. Ayers went to the fair Saturday afternoon and thieves almost made a get-away with Mr. Kidd's car.

Our work here is running good and the mill has just started their new opening room. Mr. Story, our superintendent, has got things on top.

Mr. Emory Wilhite, one of the managers of Elfrd's Department Store at Greenville, and his lovely bride visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Wilhite recently.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Ayers and Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Ayers and families went to Greenwood, Sunday to visit relatives.

Mrs. G. W. Godfrey visited Greenwood, Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Eugene Wilhite and his girl enjoyed a nice picture show at Elberton, Ga., Saturday evening.

Mr. E. M. Bagwell, Clete Lovern and Ebbie Maddox, our popular string band, broadcasted from the Toccoa, Ga., radio station Saturday of last week. Their music was enjoyed by their home people.

If you have never lived at Calhoun Falls you should move here. We have a good superintendent and good overseers, both day and night, and one of the best mills in Dixie. Come to visit us and look up Bob Lock and Carl Petti. If you can't find them Olen Kidd will do, and they will show you a good time.

Mrs. Emma Manning has been sick for a few

days, but her friends are glad she is able to be out again.

Everybody should come out to the Northside Baptist church every second and fourth Sunday and listen to a good sermon by our pastor, Mr. Garrette.

LITTLE POLLY.

CONCORD, N. C.

Franklin Mill News

The Franklin Mill is running on a four days a week schedule and has been doing so for the last four or five weeks. The Franklin Mill is connected with the Cannon chain of mills. Practically every mill in that chain is standing this week but the Franklin continues its schedule.

The overseers are as follows: J. M. Talbert, night superintendent; J. H. Wade, day superintendent; C. W. Dabbs, carder; W. D. Alexander, master mechanic.

Mr. W. R. Lambert entertained several of his friends at a supper given at the Carolina Cafe in Concord last Saturday evening. Among those present were: J. M. Talbert, C. E. Gray, J. T. Almond, D. F. McQueen, N. N. McQueen, P. M. Honeycutt, J. H. Wade, L. C. Kepley, Rev. H. E. Stimson, D. Ray McEachrean, L. V. Elliott, S. Glenn Hawfield, H. C. Morgan, R. V. Caldwell, Jr., J. L. Bullabough, Roy A. Christenbury, C. W. Dabbs and W. R. Lambert. A great time was enjoyed by those present. The suppers on Saturday evening are getting to be a regular habit in this community and the one Saturday evening was just a repetition of the many that have already been given by the overseers and second hands at the Franklin Mill. The Suppers are given to create a friendly sentiment among the workers.

Rev. H. E. Stimson, the new pastor at the Westford Methodist church has been having a large attendance for each of the services. Rev. Stimson takes the place of R. P. Bell who goes to Farmington.

YELLOW JACKET.

OUR LIFE

We have a life to live, let us live it.
Through this life we should give, let us give it.
If we see someone that's sad,
Let us try to make them glad,
Never say that they are bad, just forget it.

We are in a land of love, if we but knew.
Coming from our father above, good and true.
If the path gets hard to tread,
Think of the Master's thorn-crowned head
Of the precious blood He shed, for me, for you.

Do your bit while life still lasts, it won't be long.
If you're feeling somewhat blue, sing a song.
Let us live a life, the kind
That will through the ages shine,
A bright pathway for the blind, when we're gone.

—BRUCE C. DURHAM,

Burlington, N. C.

When I am driving on a street
Where little folks I'm apt to meet
Who dash across the street in play,
I hope I'll drive in just the way
That I would drive if mine were there
Upon that crowded thoroughfare.

Manager Johnstone and Superintendent Black took the stand, and by the time dinner was on the table, everybody present was ready to declare that Hope Mills was the "best place in the State."

The afternoon was devoted to games among the young people, and lounging and talking among the older ones, and was passing swiftly away, when Billy managed to slip away, in quest of a blue linen skirt that had a few moments before vanished from view down the wagon trail.

And when he found Patty she was lying on a mossy mound with her face down, and hidden in her arms, while her body, slender and graceful, shook with stifled sobs. Billy stood aghast, his heart beating madly.

He had tried to make her suffer; had he really done so? Did she really care about anything he said or did? Softly he drew near. Reverently he knelt besides her. Very, very gently, he touched her brown hair and tenderly, caressingly, spoke to her:

"Little girl! Please don't cry!" For a second, Patty was quiet, the red blood dyeing her little ears and the back of her pretty neck. Then she got a grip on herself, and sprang up, her lips quivering, her hands fluttering nervously:

"You—you—don't care if—I—do cry!" she gulped, looking around wildly, preparing for flight.

CHAPTER XXII

"Patty—" began Billy.

"Miss Anderson, if you please," corrected Patty, a warning flash in her eyes and she drew back a step, and faced him, desperately, aware that her only means of escape was cut off, by a mass of tangled growth on every side, except back the way she had come; and Billy Bryan was now standing across the path, hat in hand, arms folded across, as he regarded her seriously.

"Miss Anderson, then," and Billy bowed low, "please, let's come to some sort of an understanding."

"I am not aware that there is a misunderstanding, Mr. Bryan; will you explain your meaning?" Billy regarded her earnestly, uncertain how to proceed.

"Why can't we be friends?"

"Oh, are we enemies? I didn't know. That accounts for the fact that you prefer to do your stenographic work, always, even while your paid stenographer idles away her time. I see!" Patty said.

"I've been hoping that during her leisure moments she'd repent of her cruelty to animals; but she seemingly spends the time planning more extreme tortures," Billy replied.

"You—you—b—bear!" cried Patty, stamping her little foot angrily.

"Thank you! Will you please tell me what characteristics of that animal I have displayed? I haven't 'roared' and I haven't 'hugged' you—"

(To Be Continued)